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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

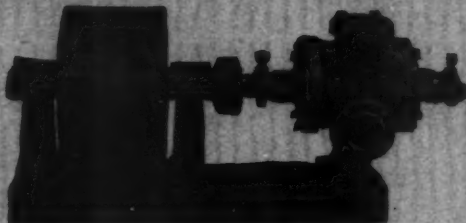
The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XIX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

No. 27

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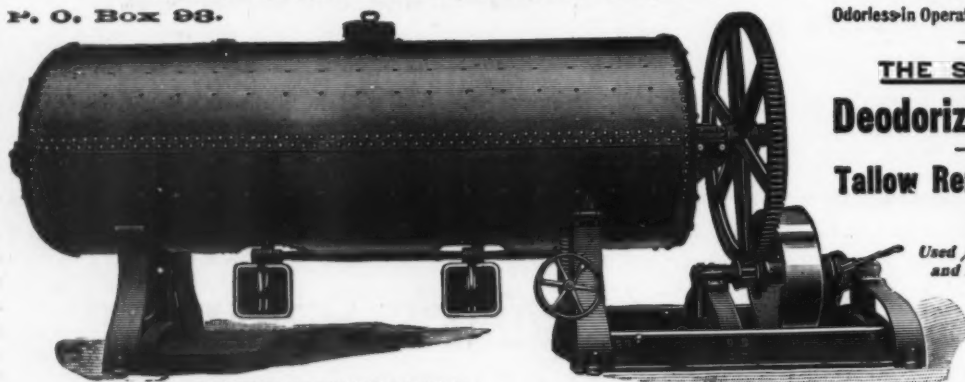
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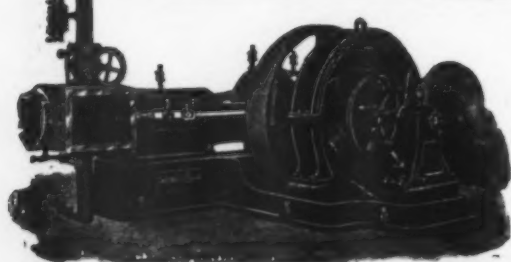
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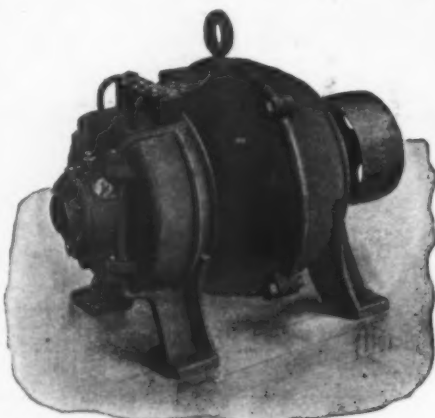


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The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).
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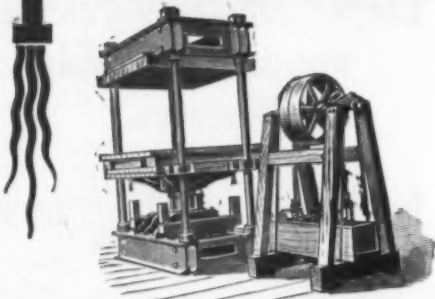
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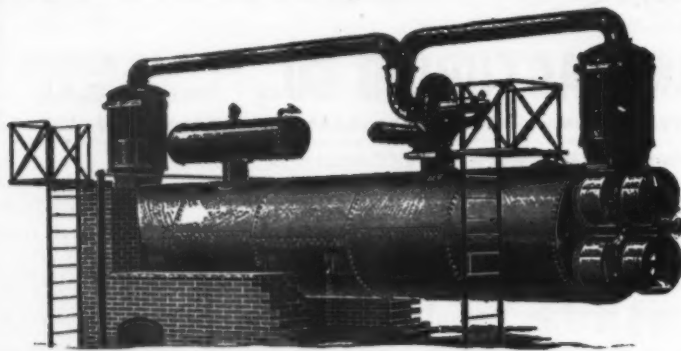


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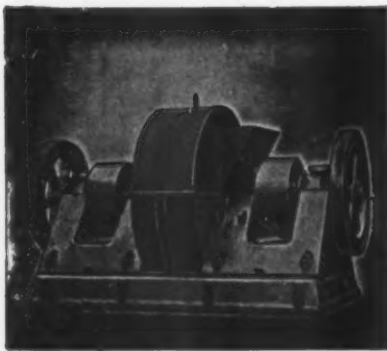


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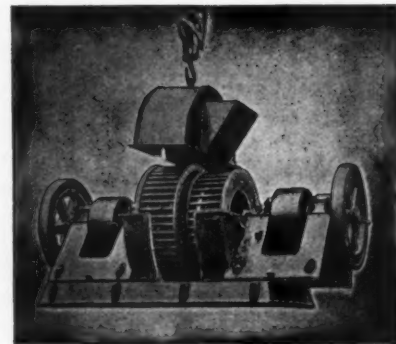
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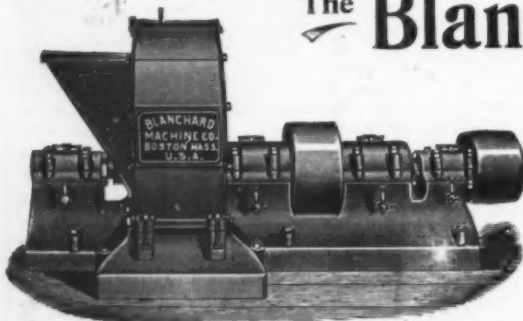
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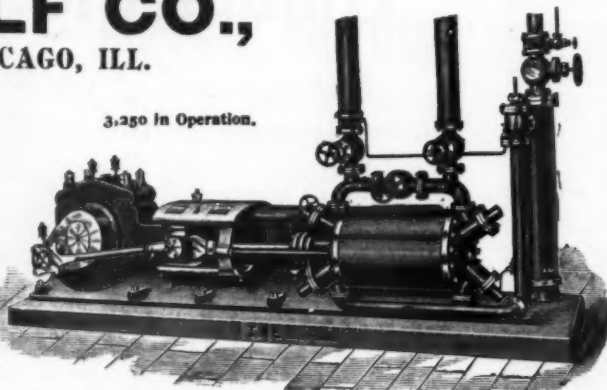
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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited, and the co-operation of all packers, mill owners, and superintendents, managers, employees and other thinkers is earnestly desired. Clear, concise articles are especially welcome. News items, local newspaper clippings or any information likely to interest the trade will be thankfully received.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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EXIT 1898.

A momentous year has passed, a year full of excitement and of the most important developments; a year of war and sufferings, but also a year of glory and success; a year marking the demise of old issues and the entry of novel paramount problems; an epochal year both for our foreign relations and for our internal development. The people may fully realize what they have gone through and what they were eye-witnesses of, but it is way beyond the foresight of our wisest statesmen, in fact of any human being, to conceive with any degree of certainty, what may be in store for the United States as the outcome of the new departure of 1898.

Business was, of course, deeply affected by the forceful events of the year. Prosperity as induced by bountiful harvests and continued demands of a hungry world, materially assisted by the waning of all imminent dangers to our currency, was rudely checked by the terrors of war. Only temporarily, however. Prosperity was bound to revive with the return of peace. Exports rose to unprecedented figures, and to mark the radical change of our position in the world's markets, a big percentage was in manufactured goods. Instead of borrowers of money and of applicants for credit, the United States rather suddenly turned to be creditors and capitalists.

As to the meat and provision trade in special, the past year failed to bring the prosperity which an enormous foreign and domestic demand would have justified. Unhealthy competition perverted the natural condition of affairs by raising the prices for raw material and lowering the price for products considerably beyond and below the logical lines. "The National Provisioner" is most gratified to state that the last week of the outgoing year furnished unmistakable signs of a favorable change. We believe sincerely that something quite unexpected and highly improbable would have to occur to prevent an era of unequalled prosperous activity for the meat and provision trade, in 1899. All natural conditions and factors point conclusively to that effect. "The National Provisioner," therefore with a feeling of assurance extends to all its friends the best wishes for a most prosperous new year.

HORSE HIDES AND MEAT.

The increasing demand in France, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Denmark for horse flesh has created a wide field for this product and stimulated the horse-killing industry of this country. These animals after being worn out in domestic service, or being incapacitated for any other use by old age are fattened and slaughtered to feed the poorer classes of Europe. Small abattoirs are springing up all over the country. The largest of these is in the West, an extensive one is in Boston, New Jersey has several, and there is one at Yonkers, in New York State. Many smaller ones would start up if some known commercial broker were generally known who handles this meat for export. At present, a vast amount of healthy commercial flesh is sacrificed to dogs, vultures, sand graves, or

crematories after the hides have been stripped from them.

It is with the horse hide that we wish to deal just now. It is a common error to suppose that a hide is commercially good unless it is gashed; that you can drag a dead horse two or three miles and then skin the carcass without having in any way depreciated the hide. The horse hide is one of the most valuable in the market. From it is made the best grades of "porpoise" leather and cordovan. These hides bring a very good price if properly butchered, correctly salted, and properly shipped. When stripping the skin, the head, mane and tail should be left on. Never drag the animal anywhere, by anything. If the horse dies at home, skin him where he is. If he dies out in the fields, or away from his stable haul the body home on a truck. Never put a rope around the neck or leg and drag the carcass along on the ground as that spoils the hide. In skinning the animal do so by the same rule governing such an operation in dressing a steer or a cow.

GOING THE LIMIT.

If the law of retaliation is to be the governmental exchange for unfriendly action on the part of another government in restricting the import of food products into its domain, the "hit back" argument can be brought to a ludicrous plane with as much justification and to serve the same purpose as that intended by the original restriction of the government initiating the friction.

We will illustrate. Take Germany. That country does not wish American meats, for internal agrarian reasons, at any price, and seeks to exclude them by practically prohibitory customs restrictions under the ungrounded accusation that they are unhealthy. Heretofore, as many as five inspectors have pounced upon one carcass like preying insects boring for the virus which sustains them. The motive behind it, and the purpose in view are only too evident. This vulturing did not foul the product enough. So an effort will be made to further embarrass this trade. We believe in reciprocity, but the government of this country seems disposed to resort to retaliation. If this retaliatory fight narrows itself down to the mouth and the stomach, and then broadens out on the articles in trade affecting these the fight will descend to the serio-comic in politics. Still it will hit Germany in a vital organ.

"Made in Germany" has become a familiar trade phrase. The chemistry experts of the Department of Agriculture have found that German toys and similar colored goods are highly painted and dangerously poisonous. So our government may, as a further retaliatory measure, and as a healthy auxiliary to that of inspecting imported aniline painted sausages of doubtful meats, bogus Rhine wines, and other fraudulent articles of diet, decide to exclude German toys as being dangerous to the health of American children, who suck the paint off of them, and millions do this yuletide foolishness. This does not close the list, but it will serve to show the ridiculous seriousness of this fight which has been prompt-

ed, and fed by the landed aristocracy of the Fatherland to raise the internal cattle and food market, so that the peasants of that country may secure higher prices for their stock and products and, incidentally, the better pay their rentals to the lords of the manor.

This internal problem and influence is what urges Germany to external action. How far a friendly government will let it go before acting, and how far that government will itself go when it does act, is a question which the facts and the necessities of the case must suggest. We gave our views of the subject in our last issue. We merely indorse those views here and add that immediate action is necessary, and that each move of the German government should be influenced or checked by some parallel move on this side. We are still of the opinion that a pleasanter solution than retaliation will be more satisfactory and more lasting in its benefits and results than an unfriendly "tit for tat."

There is no department of the Government which gives such a "quid pro quo" for the amount of money which it takes to run it, as does the Department of Agriculture and its various bureaus, notably that devoted to animal industry. A change has certainly taken place since a former Secretary facetiously referred to that branch of his department as the "bureau of animal indolence."

CORN AND HOGS.

In the face of all that has been said in favor of the production of lean hogs and their value as gauged by modern market requirement, it is still a noticeable fact that a plentiful crop of corn means a plentiful supply of hogs. This certainly demonstrates that no matter what has been said about feeding and the wisdom of using other material for food, either instead of corn or in conjunction with that article, that it maintains its place as a dominant factor in hog production and as the pivot upon which the market swings.

Statistical authorities in proof of this point out that for the year ending Nov. 1, 1896, the Western packing represented 16,795,000 hogs—the highest record for any year to that time, for twelve months ending at such date. In the following year there was an increase of 11½ per cent., advancing the number to 18,710,000. For the year now closing the number will be approximately 22,250,000, or 19 per cent. gain over the preceding year—or nearly 32½ per cent. over 1896.

With this increased production there has been important enlargement of distribution of product by exportation—the year now closing making a record far above any previous year, in both meats and lard. As compared with annual average exports for ten years previously the movement of the past year shows a gain of 67 per cent. for meats, and 57 per cent. for lard—a result which low price and high quality of product has brought about.

Some few weeks ago we cited opinions from some of the largest packers in the country on corn-fed hogs and their bearing on the packing trade, and from those opinions it might

readily be gathered that when the price of lard was high heavy lard-producing hogs were desirable for the packing trade and that when the price of the product was low the packer was likely to buy any other kind of a hog. In short, the thing reduced to a nutshell seems to be that the packer will buy the hog from which he can make the most money and as his purchases, in such circumstances, are governed by the conditions of the provision market, it seems to be no easy matter to cater to his requirements.

What the trade seems to need is an equitable adjustment in breeding and feeding, so that certain people in the hog raising industry can fill one class of orders and certain other people the other class.

PORK PRODUCTION.

We touched on the question of pork production in these columns a few weeks ago in a partial review of an interesting book published by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Taking the matter up once more, it cannot fail to interest the packing trade that the question of the hog's utility, merit and demerit has been well considered from the packer's standpoint.

The say-so of the great packinghouses on such points as weight, color, feed, preferences as to breed, etc., can safely be taken as a governing criterion for the trade generally. It is our purpose to-day to revert to phases in the discussion which we have not touched upon before.

This question was put to Armour & Co., Swift and Company, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., the Cudahy Packing Co., Nelson Morris & Co., the Jacob Dold Packing Co., the G. H. Hammond Co. and T. M. Sinclair & Co.:

"In buying hogs, do you make inquiry as to how or on what foods they have been fattened, and is any difference in price made on account of any different methods?"

In the presentation of this question, put forth in the general interest of the hog, the packers were given an opportunity to expatiate fully on the question of hog feeding from their standpoint, and how, as a whole, the subject affected the packing industry and the marketing of product. Armour & Co.'s reply was that no difference was made in price, if the hogs were fattened on grain, and added that meat-fed hogs were undesirable. Swift and Company in their answer said that the concern's buyers were under instructions to ascertain, so far as possible, the foods upon which hogs have been fattened, and reported being in favor, as a rule, of good corn-fed hogs, on account of the meat being firmer and the shrinkage consequently less. The "S. & S." people said: "Corn-fed hogs preferred, on account of better results, and in all instances bring more money than hogs fattened on other foods." The Cudahy Co. replied: "If fed grain there is no difference in price made, but if fattened on soft food we discriminate against them." Nelson Morris & Co. briefly answered: "Strictly corn-fed hogs are preferable." The Jacob Dold Co. covered the ground more fully than the others and replied:

"In buying hogs we invariably use our judgment, even if the inquiry is not directly made as to the kinds of food on which the stock has been fattened. As dry-corn fattened are found to make the largest yield of net to gross, that class of food may be said, at least in the Western country, to be standard, and as the apparent condition varies decreasingly from the standard condition, as we might term it, produced by dry corn, in somewhat the same ratio the adjudged values decrease, until a purely grass-fed hog might be considered to be the opposite extreme from the dry-corn-fed hog, and the difference in their adjudged values to be frequently as much as one or two cents a pound less than the standard or dry-corn-fed hog."

The Hammond Co. said that they preferred hogs fattened on corn, while the Sinclair people said that hogs fed on firm, flesh-producing foods bring better prices than others, where it is known.

The apparent diversity of opinion shown here is perhaps accounted for in the fact that there is a difference in the character of the business done by each of the houses named, or, in other words, that they separately cater to different lines of trade and favor the kind of hog that will come nearest

to meeting the special requirements of those lines. Packers are like doctors—they seem to differ both in their ideas and in their methods.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

"The Army and Navy Journal will to-day say: 'A board of survey is ordered to convene at the War Department Jan. 3 to examine into and report upon the responsibility for the loss of about 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef, the property of Swift and Company, of Chicago, to ascertain if due and proper effort was made to feed this beef to the troops in Porto Rico and to fix the responsibility if due and proper effort was not made, to ascertain and report upon the character and quality of refrigerated beef herein referred to, and to ascertain if it were good and fit meat for issue, and if it had been subject to any chemical processes whatever, and to report whether or not the United States is responsible for this beef, or who, if any one, is responsible for the loss and whether, in its opinion, Swift and Company should or should not be reimbursed for the beef. Detail: Col. Chas. H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General; Col. Jas. M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General; Colonel Francis L. Guenther, 4th U. S. Art.; Capt. L. C. Scherer, Assistant Adjutant General, Recorder.'

CARROLL S. PAGE FOR THE SENATE.

We understand that the name of the Hon. Carroll S. Page, of Hyde Park, ex-Governor of Vermont, is being urged for appointment to the United States Senate to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Morrill, and that he is being seriously considered by the Governor of the State. What this country needs in the Senate at this time, especially, is intelligent, honest, practical, capable business men instead of large operators, schemers and professional politicians who engineer legislation or hamper it for personal ends. For the above reason, if for no other, we hope that ex-Governor Page will be named for the late Senator Morrill's vacant chair in the United States Senate. As a private citizen, as a business man, and as a public official, the sage of Hyde Park is above reproach, and no one will seriously question his integrity or his ability to represent his enlightened State with honor to both.

When Governor of Vermont, Mr. Page appointed Mr. Proctor to a vacancy in the National Senate. It would now be a fit compliment for Senator Proctor to use his influence to have his distinguished patron named as his colleague at Washington. It would be a commendable tit for tat.

Death of Mr. Wm. A. Holmes.

The death of Mr. Wm. A. Holmes, a popular member of the New York Produce Exchange, occurred on Thursday at the Bayonne (N. J.) Hospital, after a short illness. Mr. Holmes was for twenty years connected with the New York Times and the Journal of Commerce on Stock and Produce Exchange work. "The National Provisioner" extends its sympathy to the bereaved ones and especially to Mr. Joseph Holmes, his brother, who is also a member of the Produce Exchange, and who has been for many years a valued and esteemed contributor to this journal. The deceased was a member of many outing clubs and was for two terms a Councilman from the Second Ward in Bayonne.

OUR AUSTRALIAN AGENTS.

All business for "The National Provisioner" in regard to subscriptions, advertisements and collections for Australia can be transacted with the Austral-American Mercantile Co., Ltd., at their office, 52 Margaret street, Sydney, N. S. W. Until further notice this company is duly authorized to act as our agents in Australia.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the c t., in tes., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

MUCH MORE EXCITED MARKETS AND MORE IMPORTANT ADVANCES IN PRICES—LARGER AND MORE GENERAL SPECULATIVE BUYING—MORE CONFIDENCE, ALTHOUGH EXPECTED SMALL REACTIONS—VERY GOOD CASH DEMANDS FOR THE HOLIDAY PERIOD.

Considering this has been a broken week by reason of intervening holidays, while with the usual natural hesitancy over wide operations with an approaching close of a year, it would appear that this has been swept aside more than usual by the anxiety to get in on turning markets to an advance, and particularly as there has been a feeling for some time that the position was on the eve of a decided improvement, while to take advantage of it other considerations were dismissed. The eagerness to buy began on Tuesday's market when, after holidays running from the closing of the Exchanges here and in Chicago, from Friday over the Christmas holidays, there were orders pitched on the Chicago market from every direction, and the largest speculative business was done upon that day in many months. All hog products then closed at the best figures of the day, and which were at fully 30¢/35¢ advance on pork, 17 to 20 points on lard and 15 points on ribs. This was followed on Wednesday by a small advance at the opening of trading and further excitement for a short time, after which there was upon that day the expected desire to realize and take in profits, and which brought about small reactions. But there is no question but that the speculative sentiment of the country is becoming pronouncedly bullish, and while it may have periodical haltings and that reactions will come about, that the tendency of all leading speculative commodities is for a stronger grip for better prices. Underlying all of this sentiment is the highly prosperous condition of general business all over the country, in the active wants of home consumers and exporters, together with the consideration that grain and hog products are upon a basis of prices that seemingly admit of advancing values, while statistically hog products stand out conspicuously with traders as being in a position for encouragement. That the excitement in grain was a leading stimulating feature to the operations in provisions was apparent, and with which probably they would further sympathize either to an easier or better basis, but that hog products could stand alone in any buoyant position is quite as clear, and that they need only protracted, confident speculative handling. The trouble with any attempt at bullish movements this season is the lack of stamina among operators. They seem too ready to run on reactions, while where any moderate advance takes place satisfied in taking in, while possibly getting in again at a higher price and taking narrow chances. The very conservative developments of the provision market in a speculative way for

many months partly accounts for this. It takes a long time for its traders to get over the impression of its small variations in prices with their usual disposition to rest on small profits, and it will require something more than usual to keep them in a more confident mood. Then again there is a feeling among the outside operators that the packers are naturally antagonistic to markedly improved prices at present, or until a greater portion of the hog supplies are forwarded, however unwilling the packers show themselves to sell much, or to be materially on the short side. There is no question, however, but that January stuff is handled with most nervousness by the outsiders, in the feeling that hog supplies may be large that month and that the pressure against a rising tendency of the products through that period may be most marked. Therefore when moderate profits are shown for that delivery the disposition seems to be to take them in rather than to strain for any further improvement, while persistent holding has been more of the May delivery, and which suffers slighter reactions, while of course the carrying charges are widened, although slightly. In fact, most of the outside buying orders have been of the May option. These have been from commission houses more extensively than previously, latterly from the East upon the Chicago market, while they have included a little Wall street buying. Whether this improved speculative buying is likely to keep up for a few days is somewhat doubtful. It was much quieter upon Wednesday's market than the day before, and it is hardly probable that it will have pronounced courage until the year is turned and January is well entered upon, although there is no question but that it is very sensitive and that it would not take much to move it to prolonged activity, and particularly as there is much more encouragement this season than in several years in the favorable situation of stocks and the flattering conditions of general business. There is an immense outflow of everything in the food line to Europe, and it is exceptionally so, considering the holiday period and the fact that in England and upon the Continent there is usually a disposition to hold over buying orders for a few days until the new year sets in. But there has been a good deal of interest over buying by Europe this week, despite the holidays, and it was stimulated when prices made a further advance, in the feeling there as well to invest before the market got further away from them, or at least in its chances that way, while general export buying, as usual, is likely to be invigorated rather than diminished by a good exhibition of strength, or at least by a showing of prolonged firmness. The exports last week were much larger than those for the corresponding time last year, and the movement will be liberal again this week. But with the large receipts of hogs this month it is probable that there will be a decided increase in the stocks for the month at the West, however small, they will show by comparison with late years.

The New York trading has been better in refined lard for the Continent, and liberal in city lard, especially for England, while the low prices for bellies are steadily keeping in full buying orders from England and the Continent, and in addition to the enormous shipments made in the previous week there is another full total shown in the outward movements. At the close more money was

asked for bellies by reason of the recent large export business. The demands here from home consuming points are very moderate. The mining regions and neighboring markets are very conservative buyers of bellies, while of hams and shoulders there are only moderate takings. The West India buying orders continue of a small description, as sufficient supplies are held down there for near use, while new orders are held back as the time approaches for a reorganizing of the government in that section, with the consequent probable greater advantages to the trade there in getting the goods forward.

The export business in New this week has included 750 tes. Western steam lard, 400 tes. city steam lard, for England; 600 tes. bellies, chiefly for England; 250 boxes bellies, and 200 boxes backs.

The exports from the Atlantic ports last week were fully 21,574,131 pounds meats, 18,558,524 pounds lard, and 4,695 bbls. pork, against corresponding week last year—13,625,675 pounds meats, 12,321,687 pounds lard and 3,390 bbls. pork.

The Chicago shipments last week were 9,075,233 pounds lard, 14,435,086 pounds meats and 2,614 bbls. pork; corresponding week last year—11,110,551 pounds lard, 13,820,092 pounds meats and 3,429 bbls. pork.

In tierced beef there is a good deal of firmness over prices; some of the city packers are well sold up, while others offer their accumulations with a good deal of reserve, in the belief that English markets want supplies and will become readier buyers when the holiday season is over. City extra India mess, in tierces quoted at \$15.50@16.00. In barreled beef there is a fair amount of business and at steady prices. Mess quoted at \$8.50@9.00; packet, at \$9.00@10.00; family at \$10.50@11.00.

For beef hams some improvement in demand, with \$17.50@18.00 quoted.

In corned meats there is an improved home distribution and a little better export business, with prices held steadily. Corned and roast beef, 1 lb cans, \$1.15; 2 lb cans, at \$2.10; 4 lb cans, at \$4.00; 6 lb cans, at \$6.85; 14 lb cans, at \$14.75.

The variations in prices since our last publication have been as follows: On Saturday and Monday, holidays.

On Tuesday, receipts of hogs West, 101,000 head; last year 60,000. The market opened with a sharp, general disposition to buy, in sympathy with the buoyant and excited grain markets. There was a clean advance for the day of 35¢ per pork; 17¢/20 points for lard, and 15 points for ribs. Receipts of hogs were not as large as had been expected. There had been free liquidation of the January product and it was continued for the day at the advance, while the carrying charges were widened a little on May. At Chicago, pork, Dec. closed at \$8.80, nominal. Jan. sold at \$10.02@10.17, closed at \$10.20. May sold at \$10.37@10.55, closed at \$10.55 asked. Lard, Dec. closed at 5.35, nominal. Jan. sold at 5.35@5.42, closed at 5.45. May sold at 5.55@5.70, closed at 5.70 asked. Ribs, Dec., closed at 4.95, nominal. Jan. sold at 4.90@4.95, closed at 5.00. May sold at 5.10@5.20, closed at 5.20. In New York, Western steam lard, at 5.60; city steam lard, at 5.15. Refined, at 5.80 for Continent; 6 for South America; 7.10 for ditto kegs; of mess pork sales of 150 bbls. at \$9.50@10.00; family mess, at \$10.50@11.00; short clear, at \$11.00@12.50. In city cut meats sales of 1,200 pickled shoulders, at 3¼¢; 2,000 pickled hams, at 6¼¢; pickled bellies, 12 lb av. 5¼¢; 10 lb av., 5½¢. Hogs, at 4¼¢.

On Wednesday hog receipts, West 108,000 head; last year, 82,000. The products were strong and higher early, but there was a good deal of unloading to take in profits, and reactions came about, which left prices lower

than the night before by 15¢@17c. for pork, 5 points for lard and 5 to 7 points for ribs. At Chicago pork, December, closed, \$8.70 nominal; January sold at \$10¢@10.22, closed at \$10.02 bid. May sold at \$10.37¢@10.65, closed at \$10.40 bid. Lard, December, sold at 5.47; closed at \$5.35 nominal; January sold at \$5.42¢@5.52; closed at \$5.40; May sold at \$5.65¢@5.75, closed at \$5.65. Ribs, December, closed at \$4.87, nominal; January sold at 4.92¢@5.02; closed at \$4.92; May sold at \$5.12¢@5.25; closed at \$5.15. In New York Western steam lard offered at \$5.60, city steam lard at \$5.20.

On Thursday there was some recovery of confidence from the opening. The prices at first were 2 points higher on lard and 7 points on Jan. pork, while ribs were then 2 points lower. From this with an increased number of buying orders, there was an advance of 12¢@17c. per bbl. for pork; 5 points on May ribs and 10 to 12 points on lard. The increased firmness for the products came about despite large receipts of hogs and their easier prices. At Chicago, pork, Dec. closed at \$8.80. Jan. sold at \$10.02¢@10.20, and closed at \$10.20. May sold at \$10.40¢@10.55, and closed at \$10.52. Lard, Dec. closed at 5.47; Jan. sold at 5.42¢@5.52, closing at 5.52. May sold at 5.65¢@5.75, closed at 5.75. Ribs, Jan. sold at 4.85¢@4.92, closed at 4.87. May sold at 5.12¢@5.20, closed at 5.20.

Friday's Chicago market will be found elsewhere in this publication.

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OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market has ruled steady all week in Europe; nothing new to report today; and the neutral lard markets have been very strong, in sympathy with the advance in all kinds of hog products, both here and West.

Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

Dec. 23. Harrison sold at 43 florins.
" 23. Modoc sold at 42½ florins.
" 23. Royal Extra sold at 42½ florins.
" 400 tcs. sold.
" 24. Modoc sold at 43 florins.
" 24. Helmet sold at 43 florins.
" 24. Harrison sold at 43 florins
Sales this week, 2,600 tcs.
Stocks to day, 2,300 tcs.
" 27. Calumet sold at 44 florins.
" 27. Englewood sold at 36 florins.
" 28. Brilliant Extra florins P. T.
700 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Dec. 24. Per Stmr. Statendam—Storn, 100; United, 200; Eastman, 300; Armour & Co., 600; S. & S., 700; Swift, 195; Hammond, 420; Armour P. Co., 280. Total, 2,867 tcs.

Dec. 27. Per Stmr. Wagner from Baltimore—Morris, 915; Armour & Co., 240; Swift, 195; Cincinnati, 10. Total, 1,370 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

Dec. 24. Per Stmr. Statendam—Swift, 510 tcs.
Dec. 27. Per Stmr. Wagner from Baltimore—Cincinnati, 80; Kingston, 280; Cudahy P. Co., 410; Armour & Co., 375; International, 180. Total, 1,225 tcs.

DECREASE IN CANADIAN-BRITISH CATTLE TRADE.

The British market for Canadian cattle, according to Gustave Bentel Spacher, commercial agent at Moncton, Can., writing to the State Department at Washington, under date of Dec. 6, has not been satisfactory this season to Canadian shippers, though freight rates and fodder have been cheaper. The total number of cattle shipped was 101,281 head, of which 5,719 were United States stock shipped in bond. The total number of cattle is 20,130 less than last season. The average cost is \$5 per head lower, making a total value of \$5,570,455. Ocean freight, at an average of \$8.75 per head, amounts to \$886,208.75, while the railway charges were \$3.25 per head, or a total of \$329,163.25. It is pointed out that one of the reasons for the falling off in shipments was the fact that the United States buyers have purchased quite heavily in Canadian markets, the stock being shipped via American ports.

It also appears from official statistics that the sheep trade is in the same bad condition. The shipments for the season were 34,991 head, showing a decrease of 26,263, as compared with 1897, and a decrease of 45,680 from 1896. The value, at an average price of \$5 per head, amounted to \$174,955; ocean freight, \$34,991; insurance, \$87.47. This branch of the live stock trade has fallen away fully 75 per cent. within the past three years.

TO STAMP OUT TUBERCULOSIS.

The Prince of Wales presided at a private meeting in London last week, at Marlborough House, convened by him to promote a war against tuberculosis. The Marquis of Salisbury and Earl of Rosebery and others spoke of the urgent necessity of educating the people in the means of preventing consumption and of checking the spread of tuberculosis among cattle. Stress was laid on the importance of erecting open-air scataria.

The Prince of Wales said that Great Britain ought to follow the good example set before her in the United States, Germany and elsewhere, in the effort to stamp out the disease. He called attention to the fact that the Queen had ordered the destruction of thirty-six of her dairy cows, which had been found to be tuberculous. It was an example, he set forth, which should be followed by others.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. T. G.—The United States, which was reported a year ago as having a per capita supply of gold available for monetary uses amounting to \$696,300,000, or \$9.55 per capita, now holds a prominent place among the gold standard countries, with a supply of \$925,100,000, which amounts to a per capita of \$12.42. The only other leading nation which stands ahead of the United States is France, where coin is so largely preferred to credit.

READER.—We can best answer your question by quoting the remarks of Mr. Boocock, of the National Association of Credit Men, delivered recently at Buffalo:

"In the adoption of a uniform trade inquiry form and uniform property statement blanks we [The National Association of Credit Men] aim to foster a condition whereby the wholesaler may know more clearly the financial standing of his customers, which in turn forces the retailer to the adoption of better systems of business. In the prosecution of fraudulent failures we endeavor to encourage integrity of purpose and honesty of actions, thus supporting the honorable merchant by relieving him of the competition of those whose degenerate motives make the recognition of reasonable prices and fair profits of no particular consequence. We circulate literature to the end of establishing better customs and practices in business. In conducting an agitation on the payment of bills by out-of-town checks and fake advertising we have been laboring simply in behalf of justice and integrity."

(2) There are credit men's associations in 21 commercial centers in the country.

CURIOUS.—Statistics which we have on hand credit Swift and Company's premises in Chicago as containing 10,200,000 feet of coolers, which will house at one time 11,000 cattle, 12,000 sheep and 8,000 pigs. The one day's record for slaughtering to date is 7,570 cattle, 12,397 sheep and 14,496 pigs. Fully 10,500 people are employed by them, and the firm owns a railway plant of 3,300 refrigerator cars and 107 tank cars.

WELCOMED CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Mr. D. B. Martin, proprietor of the Union Abattoir Company, of Baltimore, and the Grays Ferry Abattoir Company, of Philadelphia, presented each of his regiment of 800 employees with a suitable present for a Christmas gift and as an emblem of the good spirit existing between him and his men. There are few of such firms in this country. This is one of the largest and most reputable abattoir, hide, oleo and packinghouse products concerns in this country. Its cheered and willing employees will lose no vim for it during the coming year for this generous token of the good feeling between employer and employee. Mr. Martin's high grade commercial products are well known; so is the promptness and business integrity of his extensive houses and works.

The U. S. Consular Service.

The Merchants' Association, of New York, which is co-operating with the leading mercantile organizations in the principal commercial centres of the United States have forwarded to the President, his Cabinet and the National Legislature, a memorial directing their attention to the importance of the passage of the bill known as H. R. Bill, 2,524, which has for its purpose the increase of the efficiency of the foreign service, and to provide for the reorganization of the consular service.

The Breeds of Swine.

In the quarterly report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture devoted to Pork Production, or the Hog in America, Sec. Coburn has given a terse history of or comment on each of the breeds having any prominence in the United States. His idea is that the best type of general purpose hog that the world has yet seen is the one evolved by the American farmers, or, if not, the American farmers will make it so. He says:

"The Poland-China breed originated in the Miami Valley, in Butler and Warren Counties, Ohio, between 1838 and 1840, in the crossing of various families there known as Big China, Byfield, Bedford and Irish Grazer, the offspring being a large and somewhat coarse black-and-white-spotted swine called by various names, for which a national convention of swine breeders, in 1872, selected that of Poland-China. These were crossed with imported Berkshires to give refinement and propensity to early fattening, and incidentally they acquired much of the Berkshires' conformation, black color and white markings. The progress made in that region and at that time was in a measure due to the nearness of Cincinnati, which in those days was the greatest pork packing point in the world. This popular breed, pre-eminently an American product, probably now numbers as many individuals as all other breeds combined in the United States.

"The Berkshire in its improved form originated, as did the Essex, in England—Italian and Spanish swine being crossed with the coarser native stock—between 1780 and 1800. Although first introduced to North America about 1830, it did not obtain general or permanent favor until after 1870. The breed is widely disseminated in America, and justly a favorite, both to breed pure and to cross with other breeds.

"Chester Whites are the result of mating some large white stock from Bedfordshire, England, with the white hogs common in Chester County, Pa., about 1818 to 1830, the descendants being swine that were gradually improved by selection, and have maintained their popularity in North America better than any other of their color. In later years hogs of a dark color are most largely reared, because of a belief that they are hardier and less susceptible to affections of the skin incident to sudden changes of temperature and the muddy quarters, severe winds and burning suns to which they are too often continuously subjected.

"The Duroc-Jerseys are a breed of large, sandy hogs that are the result of a blending in recent years of families that first attracted prominent attention in New Jersey, where they were known as 'Jersey Reds,' with the possibly somewhat different type common in Saratoga County, N. Y., and locally known as 'Durocs.' The best of them are very easy feeders, full of quality, and in many instances carry extreme weight firmly on bones astonishingly fine.

"The Essex are from England, and entirely black. Few of them are raised in the United States, and they are but a very limited factor in the pork production of this country.

"The Yorkshires are entirely British, and in England three families of them are bred, known as the 'Large White,' 'Middle White,' and 'Small White.' The Small Whites so nearly resemble what Americans have known as Suffolks that an expert is unable to tell one from the other. The large Yorkshires, or Whites, and the Tamworths, are the breeds so much doted on by the English and the Canadians as 'bacon' hogs, yielding possibly not more lean meat but less of fat than is common to the swine of the corn growing regions. They cut no appreciable figure whatever in the pork production of the United States.

"Tamworths are slab-sided, long-legged, big-headed, lardless, unlovely, red, rusty or sandy, half-civilized sort, from England. Like the Yorkshires, their admirers in the United States are at present by no means numerous.

"The Victorias, a modern composite sort, were originated in Lake County, Ind., twenty odd years ago, are white, of medium size, and comparatively unhonored and unsung.

"Poland-Chinas, Chester Whites, Duroc-Jerseys, Berkshires, Large Yorkshires or Whites, and Tamworths, are properly classed as large breeds; the Essex and Victorias and Middle Yorkshires as medium-sized breeds, and the small Yorkshires and Suffolks as small breeds. As a matter of fact, few Americans are engaged in rearing any of the small breeds, preferring those producing animals suitable for slaughter at an early age, yet capable of further growth to any size wished."

SWINE BREEDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The following is a list of the swine breeding associations in the United States, which is of sufficient interest to preserve for future reference:

American Berkshire Association—Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., secretary.

American Chester White Record Co.—Carl Freigan, Dayton, Ohio, secretary.

American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association—Quincy McBride, Burton, Mich., secretary.

American Essex Association—F. M. Srout, McLean, Ill., secretary.

American Poland-China Record—W. M. McFadden, West Liberty, Iowa, secretary.

American Small Yorkshire Club—Geo. W. Harris, New York City, secretary.

American Thin-Rind Association—J. E. Rouse, Limaburg, Ky., secretary.

American Yorkshire Club—W. F. Wilcox, Henson, Minn., secretary.

Central Poland-China Record Association—W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cheshire Swine Breeders' Association—H. J. Brown, Hartford, N. Y., secretary.

International Ohio Improved Chester Record—H. A. Jones, Himrod, N. Y.

National Berkshire Record Association—E. K. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary.

National Chester White Record—T. Sharpless, West Chester, Pa., secretary.

National Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association—Robert J. Evans, El Paso, Ill., secretary.

Ohio Poland-China Record Co.—Carl Freigan, Dayton, Ohio, secretary.

Standard Chester White Record Association—W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary.

Standard Poland-China Record Co.—Geo. F. Woodworth, Maryville, Mo., secretary.

Southwestern Poland-China Record Association—J. C. Sawyer, Hall's, Tenn., secretary.

Victoria Swine Breeders' Association—H. Davis, Dyer, Ind., secretary.

THE SALT MINES OF POLAND.

The salt mines of Wieliczka, near Cracow, Poland, were mentioned in 1044, and have been worked since 1240. The first map of the mines was made in 1638 by Martin German, a Swedish mine surveyor. The eight shafts now in existence are from 207 to 985 feet deep, and the length of the levels now open is 345,000 feet, with 115,500 feet of underground tram lines. Between 1772 and 1892 about 3,000,000 cubic yards have been excavated for the extraction of salt. Machine drills are now used and compressed powder is employed in blasting; about 1,187 pounds of powder are used per ton of salt produced. The present levels are 7¼ feet high by 6¾ feet wide.

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What They Say of It.

San Francisco, May 14, 1898.

"The National Provisioner."

Enclosed please find our check on Bank of California of this city. We have received the book and find it very valuable. We think no glue-maker should be without one.

Yours truly,

Pacific Bone, Coal and Fertilizing Co.
A. Haas, Manager.

From "The Scientific American."

The manufacturers of glue have made special effort to keep their methods and processes as secret as possible; so that the literature on the subject is very limited. Nearly every manufacturer has some little arrangement, machine or device which enables him to economize in some way or other, so that "The National Provisioner" has done wisely in collecting the writings of men who are entirely familiar with the various processes of making glue and gelatine. ["The National Provisioner" not only collected the writings of experts, but ordered the same at considerable expense.—Ed.] The result is a very helpful book, which may be regarded as one of the most important contributions ever made on the subject. The book is handsomely printed and bound and is well illustrated. It also includes a complete list of manufacturers and dealers in glue and gelatine in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

Estimating receipts for the balance of this week the year's total foots up in round numbers 2,480,000 cattle, 8,830,000 hogs and 3,585,000 sheep. Compared with 1897 these totals show a decrease of 73,000 cattle, an increase of 476,000 hogs and a decrease of 21,000 sheep. Compared with largest previous yearly records cattle decrease 1,091,000, hogs increase 230,000 and sheep decrease 21,000, the previous big records being cattle 3,571,796 in 1892, hogs 8,600,805 in 1891, sheep 3,606,640 in 1897. Shipments for the year, in round numbers, were 863,000 cattle, 1,338,000 hogs and 544,000 sheep. Compared with 1897 these figures show an increase of 20,000 cattle, decrease of 311,000 hogs and decrease of 94,000 sheep.

CATTLE—The year draws to a close with conditions in the cattle trade encouraging for the feeder who will make his holdings thick, fat and good as there has been and is an apparent shortage of the kind in the country, in fact it is in the good quality that the cattle shortage is most severely felt; producers of such have realized good returns during the year, and will doubtless continue to do so during the coming year. But the year has not been unanimously profitable in the beef-producing industry; a great many feeders have lost money, but this was largely the fault of overconfidence warping the judgment of men in the trade and inducing them to pay unreasonable prices for feeding stock. And, while the general outlook for the cattle trade is of an encouraging nature, there is little doubt that the same experience will be reported before the middle of the new year. The year closes with prices for fat cattle of attractive quality at about top notch of the twelve month period and around 40 cents higher than prices current during the first weeks of 1898; medium grades are also considerably higher than on first days of the old year. Stocker prices are now about same as a year ago, but are 30 to 40 cents lower than high point of the year. Butcher prices are a shade higher than in January, but not quite up to high point of the year, which was some six weeks or two months ago.

The week's market has been somewhat irregular, the best cattle showing a strong turn, while medium grades are barely as high as a week ago. Stocker trade has ruled about nominally as to prices, but of very limited volume. Butchers stock has shown very little change but has been selling quite fairly. In fact, the only drag in the market has

been on common to pretty fair grades of beef cattle, and there is little doubt that the market will get plenty of these for the next two or three months.

Top cattle this week \$5.95, but not many above \$5.60 and bulk of good steers \$5@5.50; other beef steers, \$4.25@4.90; bulk of beef cows, \$2.75@3.50.

HOGS—The year opened with hogs selling very close to prices now current, high point of the year was in June, when we had a \$4@4.25 market and range of \$3.75@4, and over at times during July, August and September, and then gradually off to a \$3.35@3.50 basis which prevailed from about opening of the regular packing season to the middle of the current month, since when there has been an advancing tendency in prices under light supply and active buying on part of packers.

While now ruling at 40@60c. lower than at high time of the year, the market condition has not been in more healthy appearance during the twelve months than now. There is a good demand for hog products, fresh and cured, and at no time of the year have the packers been more free to take all the hogs in sight without bearing prices than they have during the past two months and, with the trend of the provision market toward a higher level, it looks like continued active demand for hogs at around or over a \$3.50 basis.

Hogs are of good quality as a rule, but have been running to lighter weight for the last couple of weeks, which has given rise to suggestion about the Chicago yards that the crop is pretty well marketed. But the most reasonable anticipation is that there will be liberal supplies after the country gets through with its holiday jublations.

SHEEP—Prices for sheep were uniformly good during the year until a few weeks ago, and sheep men were feeling jubilant until a "high-priced feed" scare became epidemic and there was a scramble to get holdings into market, which resulted in severe decline in prices of recent date and putting the market for closing days of the year in a rather unsatisfactory condition. It is hoped and believed that the opening of the new year will see an improving turn in the trade. Best heavy sheep are worth about \$3.75 at present, but light weight, \$3.90@4.10; yearlings, \$4@4.40; and lambs, good to fancy, \$4.90@5.25.

Director Sage of the Iowa Crop Bureau, in his report of the percentage of loss of hogs by cholera or other disease in Iowa for the year ending Dec. 1, says: "The reports show an average loss of 17 per cent. for the State at large. The county estimates indicate a wide range in the ravages of the disease—from 1 per cent in several counties to 72 per cent. in the county reporting the greatest loss."

Chicago Provision Market.

The limited range within which provisions were working last week was changed on Friday when they became decidedly strong, and advanced more on that day than they did on the four preceding ones. The outsiders' bull campaign is beginning to look successful. The public has kept up its buying for a month, and having gotten the idea that Armour is on the bull side, has become more determined than ever and is commencing to feel that market momentum which always starts enthusiasm. The outsider bought provisions when hogs were coming at the rate of 250,000 a week; he has a profit in his trades and hogs have fallen off 25 per cent. Pork is up from the bottom about \$1.20; lard, up almost \$2 per tc. and ribs ½c. lb. The buying has been coming from everywhere. Armour is credited as being by far the largest holder. He has been the heaviest buyer of hogs here and at Omaha for over a month, and has not been a seller in the open market. He is thinking the prosperity of the country stronger than any other packer or speculator and has stored the output of his houses in addition to buying in the open market. He is not only the largest holder of the actual product, but is also long on futures. If prices advance as much as is expected Armour will make more money out of provisions than has been taken out of the market in years. At least, this is what is commonly said around the provision pit in Chicago, by those who generally know what they are talking about. There are no determined bears on the market, though packers generally have been discouraging any advance as they did not want to see the price of hogs start up until they had gotten through with their December run and were well into January, but it is not easy to keep down a market that has two such forces as Armour and the public. Packers believe in higher prices. If they see there is no such thing as delaying the advance they will before long be in the market trying to make up for lost time. The cash trade which had fallen off somewhat of late shows decided signs of revival. There is an ample supply of hogs, but the surroundings of the provision market have never been more healthy, notwithstanding the anticipations of a large increase in stocks this month. Provisions have been the popular deal on the Board of Trade so far, and the outsiders' success in pork has had something to do with the swell in the grain trade. Provisions are a good purchase on all soft spots.

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RANGE OF PRICES.

MONDAY, DEC. 26.

A holiday.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January....	10.12½	10.20	10.22½	10.20
May.....	10.35	10.55	10.35	10.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January....	5.35	5.45	5.35	5.45
May.....	5.55	5.70	5.55	5.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January....	4.90	5.00	4.90	5.00
May.....	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.20

THURSDAY, DEC. 29.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January....	10.10	10.20	10.02½	10.20
May.....	10.40	10.55	10.40	10.52½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January....	5.42½	5.52½	5.42½	5.52½
May.....	5.65	5.75	5.65	5.75
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January....	4.90	4.90	4.85	4.90
May.....	5.12½	5.20	5.12½	5.20

FRIDAY, DEC. 30.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January....	10.10	10.22½	10.10	10.22½
May.....	10.50	10.62½	10.45	10.57½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January....	5.52½	5.62½	5.52½	5.60
May.....	5.75	5.85	5.75	5.82½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January....	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.90
May.....	5.20	5.25	5.17½	5.20

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

The 189,507 hogs received at the Chicago stockyards last week averaged 236 lb, the lightest of the month. Average the previous week, 240 lb; a month ago, 235 lb; a year ago, 241 lb; two years ago, 250 lb, and three years ago, 239 lb.

Last week's receipts of hogs compared with a year ago, decreased 21,000 at Chicago and 9,500 at Kansas City, and increased 19,000 at Omaha and 20,000 at St. Louis.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago for 1898 are over a million larger than last year's total and 782,000 larger than the previous banner receipts, which was in 1891, when 8,600,000 arrived. Sheep receipts for 1898 will probably be the largest on record.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week 203,900, against 275,200 the previous week, 186,200 a year ago, and 124,200 two years ago. 22,500; Boyd & Lunham, 8,000; Chicago, 14, Armour packed, 46,500; Anglo-American, 700; Continental, 15,500; Hammond, 5,800; International, 15,700; Lipton, 9,200; Morris, 12,200; Swift, 25,800; Viles, & Robbins, 18,500, and city butchers, 9,500.

Estimating the present week's receipts the total for the month of December and year at Chicago will be as follows:

December, 1898, 174,500 cattle, 1,037,600 hogs, 266,600 sheep. December, 1897, 210,561 cattle, 873,375 hogs, 205,503 sheep. Total, 1898, 2,841,100 cattle, 9,382,000 hogs, 3,607,000 sheep. Total, 1897, 2,554,924 cattle, 8,366,724 hogs, 3,606,640 sheep.

Car loads of live stock received at Chicago last week, 4,688 against 6,127 the previous week and 5,491 a year ago.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle, 32,700; hogs, 189,406; sheep, 55,794; against 38,408 cattle, 261,670 hogs, 60,305 sheep the previous week; 39,643 cattle, 210,144 hogs, 57,424 sheep the corresponding

week of 1897, and 35,432 cattle, 142,896 hogs and 44,135 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 9,333; hogs, 7,341; sheep, 4,889; against 10,921 cattle, 10,881 hogs and 3,932 sheep the previous week; 13,076 cattle, 24,377 hogs, 9,488 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 12,121 cattle, 18,356 hogs and 4,232 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

CONSUMPTION OF MEAT IN TOKYO.

Consul General Gowey, of Yokohama, Japan, writes to the State Department under date of Nov. 28, and incloses a clipping from the Japan Times, which sets forth that the demand for butchers' meat in Tokyo is daily increasing. Beef commands the largest proportion of customers; next comes pork, and then horse flesh. Five or six years ago the demand for horse flesh was very insignificant; but at present 600 horses, on an average, are slaughtered monthly, and the consumption of this meat far exceeds that of pork. Mutton also would promise a better demand were it not for the difficulties attending successful sheep raising. The number of cattle, swine, horses, and sheep butchered for meat last year aggregated 27,545 head, a total which may be subdivided as follows:

	Head.
Cattle	16,694
Swine	5,784
Horses	5,066
Sheep	1

Total 27,545

Besides this, must be taken into account the cattle imported into Japan, which amounted to 74 head, or to 29,039 kin (38,718 pounds) in weight, and swine to 218 head, or 32,356 kin (43,141 pounds) in weight. If the latest returns for this year be compared with those for last year it will be found that last year, in September and October, respectively, were slaughtered 2,234 head and 2,913 head, while this year, in the same months, 1,488 head and 3,290 head were killed, showing an increase for September of 254 and October of 347 head altogether.

FERTILIZERS IN IRELAND.

Consul Wilbour, of Dublin, Ireland, writing under date of Dec. 9 to the State Department, reports that inquiry has recently been made at his office for addresses of American houses handling superphosphates, guanos, basic slag, bone manures and other chemical fertilizers. The persons in question wish to deal directly with the American manufacturers and want especially to know the price of goods per 100 and per 1,000 tons free on board at such Irish ports as Ballina, Galway, Sligo, and Westport, all of which are on the western coast of Ireland. The manures must be of the best quality and the prices such as to induce buyers of these goods to purchase. The percentages of phosphates, etc., should be given, and the origin of the phosphates should also be stated. If those American manufacturers who desire to cultivate this branch of export trade will send to his office prices of their goods free on board at the ports mentioned, the Consul will have them brought to the notice of inquirers.

U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

Dec. 22. Louch Augustine Co., Port Townsend, Wash. The merchandise is in small tins labeled "Johnston's Fluid Beef." It was assessed for duty under paragraph 276 of the act of July, 1897, at 35 cents per pound, as "extract of meat not specially provided for," and is claimed to be dutiable at 15 cents per pound under the same paragraph as a "Fluid Extract of Meat."

The extract in question is of the consistency of a thick paste, and the label on the tin gives the directions how it shall be dissolved. It is not in fact a fluid extract of meat, and as there are many well-known extracts which are fluid, we are of the opinion that the label on the tin does not affect the classification.

We find that the article is not a fluid extract and overrule the protest.

VALUES OF CUBAN COINS.

An executive order signed by Secretary Gage, approved by the President, and dated Dec. 28, provides that on and after Jan. 1, and until otherwise directed, all customs, taxes, public and postal dues in the island of Cuba shall be paid in the United States money, or in foreign gold coin such as the Spanish alphonosinos (centen) and French louis, which will be accepted in payment of such customs, taxes, public, and postal dues at the following rates: alphonosinos (25 peseta piece, \$4.82; loins (20f. piece), \$3.86.

Spanish Competition.

Der Schuhanzeiger states that the Spanish government has decided upon taking active measures to compete with American and European merchants in Central America. The conditions resultant from the war in ending the Spanish trade monopolies in the West Indies and the Philippines force Spanish manufacturers to find a new outlet for their goods. They depend upon the affinity of language being of great assistance. Amongst the home industries which have been particularly injured by the war is the shoe industry of the Balearic isles which exported its products chiefly to the Spanish colonies.

Death of R. J. McDonald.

R. J. McDonald of Fort Wayne, Ind., died suddenly last Saturday at Dallas, Tex. Mr. McDonald, among many other business enterprises, was engaged in electrical industries extending from New York to Mexico, and was the owner of the New Orleans Artificial Ice Plant and a valuable stock farm at Fort Wayne. He was the largest individual stockholder of the Hoffman House, of New York, and was the holder of the majority of the stock of the Fort Wayne Electric Co.

Mr. Gibson in Town.

Mr. W. J. Gibson, of W. J. Gibson & Co., of Chicago, the well-known brokers in provisions, etc., was a visitor at the New York offices of this journal this week. Mr. Gibson looked well, hearty and happy. "The National Provisioner" is always glad to see its friends when they are in the metropolis, or to welcome them at our Chicago offices.

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Buffalo Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—Receipts were exceedingly light, as was expected with Christmas, this week, only 65 cars, of which 6 were Canadian stockers. The market with this very limited supply ruled strong, and generally 10 to 15c. higher for good shipping, and export as well as fat, handy butchers' grades, while common and coarse stock were about steady and all were sold readily. The attendance of buyers was light, but the very meager supply fully made up for this. The best steers on sale, no very choice being here, brought \$5.35 @ \$5.40; a few better, \$5.50, but the bulk of the best steers, though fat enough, were lacking in quality. Light to good steers of 1,050 to 1,250 lbs. brought \$4.45 to \$5.05, up to \$5.15 @ \$5.25 for good 1,300 lbs. Heifers light to good, \$3.40 @ \$4.50; old to good fat cows, \$2.25 @ \$4.10. Bulls light average to good butchers, \$3.35 @ \$3.75. Export lots, \$3.85 @ \$4.30. Oxen were scarce. Stockers and feeders steady for good ones. Milch cows and springers were slow and lower, with no Eastern buyers here. Veals with very light supplies ruled active and much stronger at the opening, tops selling as high as \$7.50 @ \$7.75; others, \$4.00 @ \$7.00. Heavy calves, \$2.50 to \$4.50, as to quality.

HOGS.—Receipts were very light to start in with, only about 45 cars at the opening of the week, but before the close of Monday's trade fully 100 cars had come in, and since then up to date arrivals have been fully 60 cars. The market opened with a fairly active demand, and prices generally 5 to 10c. higher, for good grades, while pigs were all of 10 to 15c. stronger, but with the early Monday's trade over, this advance was about all lost, on late sales of Monday and Tuesday's trade, but was again higher, with a limited supply on Wednesday, and closed strong. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$3.55 @ \$3.65; light lots, \$3.50 @ \$3.55, with pigs and light Yorkers mixed at \$3.45 @ \$3.47½. Pigs sold early in the week at \$3.55 @ \$3.60, with some up to \$3.65, but weakened to \$3.40 @ \$3.45. Mixed packers grades, light to good, brought \$3.55 @ \$3.65. Medium weights, \$3.55 @ \$3.65. Good to choice heavy grades, \$3.60 @ \$3.70. Rough ends, \$3.10 @ \$3.35, mostly \$3.15 @ \$3.25; stags, \$2.50 @ \$3.00. To-day (Thursday) with light receipts, the market was active and higher, good Yorkers selling at \$3.65 @ \$3.70; light lots, \$3.55 @ \$3.60; mixed packers, \$3.70 @ \$3.75; good heavy, \$3.75 @ \$3.80; pigs, \$3.45 @ \$3.50, about all being sold and the close firm.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts in this branch of the market have been fairly liberal for a holiday week, 90 loads up to and including those of to-day. The receipts of Canada lambs have been very light, only 7 cars, and these kind are about done for this season, which will no doubt have a strengthening effect on the natives. The market as a whole

has ruled fully 15 to 25 per cent. higher than last week's average, for all handy kinds, but heavy lambs were dull, and the demand for the handier kinds only moderate at times, but the variations in prices have not exceeded 10 to 15 per cent. Sheep have been dull and draggy throughout, and coarse or heavy ewe sheep were particularly hard to sell, and went to the butchers at low prices. The bulk of the best lambs sold at \$5.40 @ \$5.50, with fair to choice at \$5.00 @ \$5.35; culls and common, \$3.25 @ \$4.90; mixed handy sheep, \$4.00 @ \$4.15; culls to fair, \$2.00 @ \$3.75. A load of Western breeding ewes sold at \$4.00 and several loads of thin, coarse Modock wether sheep, \$3.50 @ \$3.55; Canada lambs, good to prime handy brought \$5.35 @ \$5.50, and buckey and heavy lots sold down to \$4.75 @ \$5.15. Handy native wethers, which were scarce, sold at \$4.25 @ \$4.35. To-day the market was steady for sheep, and 10c. lower for lambs, all selling but a few loads of Canadas.

ARGENTINE TANNING.

It is estimated that there are 20,000,000 cattle and 73,000,000 sheep in the Argentine Republic. Despite the extent of these possessions it depends upon other countries for its supplies of boot leather and footwear. The tanning industry is in its infancy, the hide and skins being sent abroad to be tanned and then returned to the country either as leather or boots and shoes. However, in the Northern Argentine heavy leather is manufactured on a small scale, but the conditions of the climate frequently cause putrefaction of the skins. Quick tanning is a necessity, but modern methods are not known. Tanners at Tucuman and Salta attempt to supply the local demand for upper, harness and saddle leather, and some morocco leather is manufactured at San Luis, European workmen being employed. Oak and hemlock are scarce in the Argentine, but quebracho and other tannin producing trees grow in large quantities. In the upper provinces the same crude tanning appliances are in use which were used there 300 years ago, and the leather manufactured is spongy and soft. After from ten to twelve months of treatment the hides are only half impregnated with tannin, but even in this semi-rotten state the leather is made into harness and shoes and the people appear to be satisfied with what they get.—Ex.

Tanning Rabbit Skins.

A method has been patented in Berlin by an inventor of the name of Knopf for the manufacture of a new leather by a tannage of rabbit skins. It is proposed to tan the leather for shoes and gloves. To this end the hairs are loosened by the application of a pulp made of lime and red arsenic. The skins are then washed and next immersed in

a bath of sumac and catechu for forty-eight hours. The bath and immersion can be repeated several times, according to the character and thickness of the skins. The product can be colored any tint.—Der Gerber.

HIDES AND SKINS IN URUGUAY.

Minister Finch, writing from Montevideo under date of Oct. 29, 1898, says that there has been an increase in the amounts of wool, hides and skins transported on the Central Uruguay Railway of Montevideo for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Three beautiful children, "made happy with Eastmans' Soups and Extract of Beef," are portrayed on a handsome calendar issued by the Eastmans Company. This firm has also issued a calendar, on which are set forth the merits of their sliced smoked beef and compressed boneless chicken.

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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

The receipts for past week, with comparison, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	23,800	72,800	7,900
Same week, 1897....	23,162	81,100	9,453
Same week, 1896....	24,508	49,663	7,933
Same week, 1895....	16,949	21,197	5,137
Chicago	32,100	185,600	56,800
Omaha	8,000	52,200	5,900
St. Louis.....	10,200	53,000	3,000
Kansas City.....	23,800	73,100	8,000

Total	74,100	369,900	73,700
Previous week.....	102,100	495,600	88,500
Same week, 1897....	79,800	358,000	74,800
Same week, 1896....	80,700	245,000	59,700

Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour Packing Co	3,780	31,444	4,940
Swift & Co.....	3,723	17,972	2,160
S. & S. Co.....	4,064	2,783	217
J. Dold Pkg. Co.....	397	5,855	182
Fowler, Son & Co.....	51	11,273	...

Total	12,178	69,947	7,621
Previous week.....	15,135	92,549	8,954
Same week, 1897....	12,625	71,480	5,055

CATTLE.—All last week was an exceedingly good one for shippers of well finished and fairly finished cattle, and prices grew stiffer and stiffer as the week advanced, the highest price being paid on Friday, when a bunch of 118, weighing 1,525 lbs. average sold at \$5.50. During the entire week the bulk of cattle that sold over the \$5 mark was very few indeed. The shippers to the seaboard, however, did not receive many of them, as only 14 cars were shipped to the seaboard, against 45 for the previous week and 40 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Cows and heifers were rather in small supply, and the trade was very active. Some 1,070 lbs. average cows selling as high as \$3.75. Some heifers 750 lbs. average sold as high as \$4.25. Bulls were scarce and in good demand; some 1,920 lbs. average sold as high as \$3.75, and very few bulls went under the \$3 mark this week. Fed and range Texas cattle were in good demand. A bunch of 142 of a special brand of 1,275 lbs. average sold as high as \$4.65. Quite a number of 1,140 lbs. average sold at \$4.45. Some of 1,115 lbs. average went at \$4.30. Cows of 804 lbs. average sold at \$2.85. A bunch of 84 Western steers of 1,030 lbs. average sold as high as \$5.10; another bunch of 85 of 1,457 lbs. average sold at \$5.05. Western cows, 1,432 lbs. average, \$3.25. Heifers, 693 lbs. average, \$3.10. Western bulls, 950 lbs. average, at \$3.30. Texas and Quarantine cattle were only in fair supply and sold quickly. Some 995 lbs. average went at \$4.25. Cows of 720 lbs. average at \$2.75. Bulls 1,419 lbs. average as high as \$3.25. The outside purchasers of cattle during the past week, was headed as usual by Cudahy, who shipped 707; Ham-

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EAST WALPOLE, MASS.
THIS PAPER IS ACCEPTED BY EXPORTERS AS THE STANDARD IN PERFECT TON

mond, 360; Myer, 310; Ackerman, 90; Balling, 180; Hall, 49; and Armour, 50. For the first few days of the week the purchasers of fat cattle protested strongly against higher prices, and some of them prophesied that the closing days of the week would show larger arrivals, which would allow them to hammer prices. They were, however, deceived in this, for Friday showed higher prices than any other day of the week. All kinds of cattle felt the better demand and better prices. The run of stockers and feeders were not large and even the poorest of them showed an advance of from 10¢ to 15¢ per 100 lbs. The shipment of stockers and feeders was the smallest since last July, only 267 going to the country, against 303 for previous week, against 350 for corresponding week one year ago. The arrivals so far this week show a large percentage of beefs, but there are too many of the cheap fed rangers and half-fatted natives. The arrivals on Monday, 4,096; on Tuesday, 6,220; on Wednesday, 7,130. So far no choice heavy cattle offered, but outside purchasers are acting freely this week. A bunch of 1,352 lbs. average sold as high as \$5.40, and quite a number this week have gone over the \$5 mark. Cows are in small supply and not over active; some 1,290 lbs. average sold as high as \$3.85. Some mixed heifers, 963 lbs. average, sold as high as \$4.40. Bulls are scarce and fairly active, some weighing 2,040 lbs. average sold as high as \$3.75, and quite a number sold between \$3 and \$3.40. Range cattle in small supply. Some fed Texas 1,108 lbs. average sold at \$4.40. Some Texas cows 722 lbs. average sold at \$2.75. Some very good Western steers were offered; a bunch of 1,274 lbs. average sold as high as \$5.10. A bunch of 1,245 lbs. average sold at \$4.60, but, to be sure, quite a number sold at \$4.20 valuation. Western cows 834 lbs. average sold at \$2.80. A bunch of 135 weighing 702 lbs. average sold at \$2, while some weighing 726 lbs. average sold at \$3.45. Colorado steers 1,147 lbs. average sold at \$4.60. Straight Texas cattle are offered in very small supply, but they bring strong prices; some of 1,160 lbs. average sold at \$4.60, and a bunch of 108 of 1,100 lbs. average sold at \$4.50. Some Texas cows 885 lbs. average sold at \$3, and some Texas bulls 1,286 lbs. average \$2.35. The stocker and feeder trade so far this week is rather slow; not much of a demand, and prices may be called slightly lower.

HOGS.—The past week closed with the market very strong on hogs. Monday's mar-

ket stood, tops at \$3.40, with the bulk at \$3.25@3.32½. Saturday's market closed with tops at \$3.60, with the bulk at \$3.40@3.55, so that the packers presented the shippers with quite a Christmas gift, and that when the larger portion of the hogs offered were of a common quality. On Thursday tops stood at \$3.50, with the bulk at \$3.25@3.40. On Friday tops, \$3.52½, with the bulk at \$3.35@3.40; pigs, \$2.45@2.85, with lights \$3@3.20. On Saturday the tops went \$3.60, with the bulk at \$3.40@3.45; with a better feeling in pigs, which stood at \$2.50@3.25, which was quite a range. The outside purchasers were rather slack on the pig question during the entire week. The shipments for the week were 4,215, Omaha, as usual, getting the largest bulk, 30 cars being shipped to them. Chicago received 2, St. Joseph and Davidson, Iowa, received 1 car each. Packers did not regard the quality for the entire week very satisfactory, yet still they were very free buyers indeed. The present week opened with prices still strong, and so far the arrivals are exceptionally fair to good—not so many of the poorer class of hogs as was shipped the week before. Pigs are also in better favor and outside purchasers are competing with the packers. The receipts on Monday, 4,311; on Tuesday, 15,174; on Wednesday, 15,112. Tops on Monday stood at \$3.60, with the bulk \$3.45@3.55. Pigs ranging about \$3. Tuesday tops were better than that of Monday, but sold for the same price, viz., \$3.60, while the bulk ranged from \$3.35@3.52½, showing a slightly lower average. Pigs were in better demand, and may be quoted at from \$3@3.05. Light mixed ranging from \$3.12½@3.30. Wednesday showed still better prices, being about five cents higher than Tuesday.

Sheep receipts for the past week were rather small and the prices were well sustained. All good lambs and muttons met with a ready sale, and a higher valuation at the close of the week, may be called fully 10¢ per 100 lbs. A bunch of 118 lambs of 87 lbs. average sold at \$5.15. A bunch of 350 mixed wethers 75 lbs. average sold at \$4.15. A bunch of 473 fed Utah of 112 lbs. average sold at \$3.80. This week the arrivals so far very light. On Monday only 124, which was to be expected, owing to the fact that practically two holidays followed each other. The arrivals on Tuesday, 778; on Wednesday, about 3,220. Prices still are strong, and there was a good demand on every grade, excepting the poorer class of feeders and shippers. Lambs are selling about \$5@5.25; muttons at from \$3.85@4.10. A bunch of 125 lambs of 65 lbs. average sold as high as \$4.50.

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INCORPORATED 1891.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The Portland Packing Co., of Portland, Me., will enlarge its plant in Newport, Me., by doubling its capacity.

* The receipts at the Central Stockyards, Jersey City, for 1897 were in number: Cattle, 165,524; hogs, 778,742; sheep, 1,089,858; calves, 74,245.

* Miller & Hart of Chicago have been incorporated with a capital of \$80,000 to slaughter live stock. The incorporators are: George W. Murray, Frederick P. Reed and George E. Dawson, Chicago.

** John Whyte & Sons, of Mitchell, Ont., Can., will erect a pork packing establishment at Stratford, to cost not less than \$50,000 on condition that the city guarantee the payment of a loan of \$30,000.

* The Michigan Swine Breeders' Association has elected these officers: President, E. E. Howe, Howell; secretary and treasurer, George H. McIntyre, Iosco; directors, R. M. Cross, Ovid; and John Berner, Grand Ledge.

* At the annual meetings of the Michigan Live Stock Breeders' Associations the attendance was larger than in previous years, and it is said that the past season has been a favorable one for all branches of the business.

* New York City uses in various ways about two million hogs a year. The trade has kept pace with all modern improvements, and in a sanitary way never received higher commendation from the Board of Health than at the present time.

* The Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Association of Michigan has chosen the following officers: President, B. B. Bachelier, Howell; vice-president, Jay Lessiter, Cole; secretary, I. H. Butterfield, Lansing; board of directors, C. E. Lockwood, Romeo; H. H. Hinds, Stanton, and T. M. Southworth, Allen.

* Work has begun on the additions costing \$10,000 to the buildings of Charles Roesch & Sons, butchers, Nos. 834 to 838 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. A third story, 40x40 feet, will be added to the cold storage building, while a three-story wing, 20x40 feet, and another, 40x52 feet, will also be erected.

* Up to a year or so ago the grain elevator offal or refuse, consisting of screenings, shrunken kernels, etc., was practically worthless, but now a new industry in utilizing it as food for cattle and sheep has sprung up in the Northwest. It is said that it is worth \$7 per ton and is netting the elevator companies a handsome profit.

* It is said that in the city of Washington, D. C., there is located probably the most extensive sausage factory east of Chicago, the proprietor of which is N. Auth, and extends from D street to Virginia avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, southwest. The Bock, Vienna and other brands of sausages from this factory are famous for their firm flavor and excellent quality.

* It is well known that sugar is a very needful article in the packinghouse as well as for many other lines of industry, but it remains for a German scientist to sing its praises for its highly medicinal and strengthening properties. He claims that a Dutch army surgeon asserts that an army on the march is supported in vigor and freshness by a free use of this sweet invigorant.

* According to the agreement of Mr. Rauh when assuming the presidency of the Indianapolis, Ind., Union Stockyards Co., regarding the reduction of rates, it is announced that the charges for hay have been reduced from \$30 to \$20 per ton and for corn from \$1 to 75 cents. The yardage charges are now lower by 1 cent a head for hogs and 5 cents a head for cattle, than the Chicago rates.

* The Board of Classification, of the Board of General Appraisers, sustained the protest

of Francis H. Leggett & Co. against the Collector at New York on an invoice of thyme, marjoram and similar savory leaves, the same as covered in a recent decision. Following this decision the Board sustained the claim that they were exempt from duty under paragraph 548 of the act of July, 1897.

* According to the Journal d'Agriculture, Mr. Dickson and Prof. Malpeux of Berthouval, Pas-de-Calais, finds that molasses mingled with their fodder tends to fatten sheep, pigs, cows and horses; to increase the supply of milk, butter and cheese (though this does not of itself warrant the recommendation of molasses as food for milch cows.) The treacle makes dry fodder like straw, appetizing and easy to digest.

* The officers elected at the annual meeting of the Merino Sheep Breeders' Association of Michigan were: President, D. P. Dewey, Grand Blanc; vice-president, F. L. Corbin, Lansing; secretary, E. N. Ball, Hamburg; treasurer, Thomas Vangieson, Clinton; executive board, R. D. Stevens, Flint; William Ball, Hamburg; Peter Voorheis, Pontiac, and A. A. Wood, Saline; pedigree committee, H. R. Dewey, Grand Blanc.

* As an indication that the United States hog has become one of the most important factors in the country's industries, it is stated that at the four leading Western live stock markets this year the receipts of hogs have been more than 1,200,000 larger than those of 1897. Yet the prices paid are the same as a year ago, owing to the exports for the past eleven months having been 250,000,000 lbs. greater than during the same period of 1897, and this year will close with the snug balance of \$2,000,000 in excess of last year's revenue in favor of the farmers in the country tributary to Kansas City. Thus the hog lifts the mortgage and puts a new roof on the barn.

* Manchester (Eng.) importers of American provisions, says the Shipping Gazette, are at present under a great disadvantage as compared with importers at Liverpool, the reason being that buyers from inland Lancashire towns object to pay the higher prices charged at Manchester to cover the heavier charges made by the Ship Canal, ignoring the fact that by buying in the latter city they obtain in most cases a substantial reduction

in the cost of railway transit. In order to remove this advantage the Ship Canal Company have now prepared a scheme which will enable the Manchester importers to sell ex quay, or Canal Company's warehouse, at the same figure as that charged at Liverpool.

* Reports from the commission representing Great Britain and the United States confirm previous reports that the chief difficulty in the way of reaching a basis of agreement with respect to reciprocity between the United States and Canada lies in the refusal of the American Commissioners to discuss that phase of the negotiations so long as Canada maintains her present preferential treatment of imports from Great Britain, which preferential treatment, on the other hand, the Canadian Commissioners decline to abandon. In view of this attitude of the representatives of Canada, a report just compiled by the Customs Department at Montreal, showing comparisons of imports at this port for the past year and previous years, is of interest. The comparison shows that never in the history of the port have imports been anything like as large as during the season just closing. The significance of this fact lies in the other fact that the present is the first year in which the full preference of 25 per cent. for British goods has been operative. There has naturally been an increase also in shipments over those of last year, among which are 2,172 barrels of pork, 44,320 cases of eggs, 4,361 boxes of ham, 108,902 boxes of cheese and 141,464 packages of butter. With these figures before them, the Canadian Commissioners at Washington will be loath to abandon the preferential feature of their present tariff, apart altogether from the sentimental aspect of the case.

When Pigs Lose Their Tails.

A great many little pigs are "dehorned" behind very early in life by being allowed to sleep in damp, filthy beds, where the litter of which it is composed is fermenting; and where this is the case in pure bred pigs, several dollars drop off the price if they are to be sold as breeders. When the young pigs come they should be made warm and comfortable. The bedding should be changed the third day, but a hot steaming bath is bad for them in many ways of which the dropping off of tails is only one.—Western Swineherd.



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.
Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.
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Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights.
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Pier 1, CHICAGO, ILL.

OUR GREATEST COMPETITOR.

(Written especially for "The National Provisioner.")

(Copyrighted.)

No. V.

(Begun in issue of Dec. 3.)

Artesian water is struck here at 1,000 to 1,500 depth, but it costs, unless done systematically, \$10,000 per well to put down an artesian bore for irrigating these outside areas. When water is struck the flow is permanent and copious, very. Warloo, as I have said, is an out station of Marra. The rabbits had driven the head station to such desperate straits that, having no food for the flock, the owners started 26,000 sheep for the north—West Bend, in South Australia. After four months travel on a three-mile-wide government stock route 19,000 of them died on the road from starvation, the ground was eaten so bare. Of the 7,000 which arrived at Wentworth, and for which the best agistment obtainable, was provided, 4,000 died in two months. The departure of this drove of 26,000 left 32,000 on the station. Having to further reduce the flock, Marra sent 12,000 more to the river front and offered them for sale at an upset price of 24 cents per head, but did not get a tender. They were then killed, skinned and their carcasses burned in a heap on the plains. Not even the tallow was saved. There is the fate of 38,000 sheep out of a flock of 58,000 on a 340,000 acre run. In 1888 Marra lost 40,000 sheep by drouth. Cultowa, while having its flock reduced from 120,000 to 40,000 sheep, poisoned within the wire netting 185,000, and 1,250,000 otherwise in six months. This does not take into account the number poisoned outside of the wires. Over 2,000,000 rabbits were destroyed on this ranch by poison carts in about a year. Ten years ago 30,000 sheep died here from drouth.

The Momba Pastoral Company leases 2,000,000 acres of grazing area, on which it ordinarily carries 338,000 sheep. The grass is all gone. Millions upon millions of rabbits overrun the range, and millions of the rodents are falling to the poison cart and the dry weather.

During these terrible times, and, indeed, at almost any time, these western back blocks are in sore need of canned foods of all kinds. They have little or no milk, less butter, and, the sources of fresh food being starved and poor, they have very little desirable meat foods. "Salt horse" (corned beef), "spuds" (Irish potatoes) and "rasher" (common 24 cent per lb. tea) is the accepted and general diet. Until the Australian canning factories are running more generally the American packer can invade and feed these back blocks, while the Antipodean is studying and planning for foreign markets. A real bush food is needed. The hog product does not find such favor as do the products of beef and mutton, unless pork and beans and similar vegetable combinations are sent.

The Australian sends a smoked, hard-dried mutton ham out back. It is relished. Judging by the tastes of the people, a commodity made of corned beef and cabbage, cooked, would find wide favor. A vegetable compound of mutton, carrots, and Irish potatoes, or beef with the same ingredients canned and ready for table service would make an acceptable bush diet. These are sort of Irish stews and are very popular in camps where the "ingredients" can be got. Such a class of tinned goods should be popular in all new countries where a population shifts; such, for instance, as Australia, Africa—the mining and outlying districts—Klondike or elsewhere where the Anglo-Saxon and Continental taste has gone without carrying its vegetable gardens. Such would be highly esteemed in the

interior of Australia. The writer has had his attention frequently directed to this fact.

But we are at Wilcannia, the capitol city (2,000 inhabitants) of the Darling. There is a town common here three miles square. Six months ago it looked like a green sward. To-day, every inch of its soil is upturned, every blade and root of grass is gone, and all of the mulga trees are barked several feet up, and the leaves eaten from every limb and sprig of many of them. The dried bodies of dead rabbits hang in the forks of some of them as terrible souvenirs of the dread destruction of animals and vegetable life. There are four stores in this town which carry from \$100,000 to \$150,000 worth of stock each, while others carry proportionately less. In this same waterside town I sat on the veranda of Toy's hotel at 1 a. m., when traffic ceased and counted 2,500 rabbits hopping across the street at one corner to the river. Here it was in experimenting with a few couples of rabbits in a rich lucerne paddock, with the object of trying to discover some disease which would be fatal to rabbits only, that the discovery of their fearful progeneritiveness was discovered. Lucerne and this multiplying capacity gives the keynote to the whole situation. Irrigation is the one need to make all of this vast rich barren area blossom into a veritable oasis. The fertile chocolate colored loamy clay below Wilcannia, about Wentworth and far out towards the Lachlan and the Murrumbidgee country only needs the magic touch of permanent water. Alfalfa roots go down until the moisture is found. The luscious fruits and other evidences everywhere attest this, and show the fearful contrast of things.

At Winterriga station I saw, one morning as I arose from bed, hundreds of rabbits in the top of a fourteen foot high green tree hedge. Just inside of the wire fence stood cauliflowers four feet high and dense. Without, spread a grassless plain strewn with the dried skins and bones of dead rabbits, millions having died in the carnage after the provender of the prairie had been lapped up. I saw the dead animals piled in heaps under the shade near the wire fence as if placed there by human hands, but such was not the case. The live ones crowded upon the growing heap to leap over the fence, then, being too weak, eventually added their bodies to those of their fellows. Thus it went on. Here and elsewhere I saw the live rabbits tearing open the dead ones for the morsel of food within them. I saw sheep doing the same revolting thing, and also fighting for the moist bark of a stick.

At one station I poisoned a small basin or pool of water in an open area, built an obstruction which would keep the sheep from it. The rabbits drank to their death. The next morning I counted the dead bodies in an area of a quarter of an acre. There were 12,000 for one night's work. Thousands lay about outside of the line. In clearing a paddock of 640 acres for a horse feed area to be closely fenced, more than 20,000 rabbits were poisoned in one week after the preliminary drive. The pall is frightful. The subject is sickening, and possibly tiresome. Suffice it to say that the area of devastation goes on below Wentworth and right up to the sand waste of the old, worthless Mildura run on the Murray, in Victoria, which the Chaffey Brothers ditched and turned into a veritable Eden of fruit trees and vines. Yet all of this soil over which I have drawn you is richer than Mildura, only it is thirsty, and the water is coursing through the bowels of the earth, as well as along the bed of the big Darling river. I saw an apple tree there two years old in a watered garden at Wentworth which outbore a four-year-old one in the famous Mildura settlement. All other fruits furnished the same results. I saw 12-inch

chrysanthemums, eating pears weighing 1½ lb. each, and nectarines so large that one dozen of them weighed 6½ lb. and all grown by the same man on the same ground in the midst of this parched desert.

The possibilities of this desecrated land in this genial, healthy climate, under extensive irrigation either as a sheep or a cattle area, or as a rabbit ranch when the "hand fed" products are seriously considered by the Australian merchants, graziers and food manufacturers in the near future, for the foreign markets of the world and commercial necessity will surely force these things to their serious attention.

(To be Continued.)

The Retaliation Clause.

By request we publish herewith the full text of the retaliation clause as amended before adoption by the House of Representatives, as a rider to the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture:

"The Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he has reason to believe that articles are being imported from foreign countries which are dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, shall make a request upon the Secretary of the Treasury for samples from original packages of such articles for inspection and analysis; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to open such original packages and deliver specimens to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose mentioned. And the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, refuse delivery to the consignee of any goods which the Secretary of Agriculture reports to him have been inspected and analyzed and found to be adulterated or otherwise dangerous to health."

S. & S. CO.'S BIG ARMY CONTRACT.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. have been awarded the contract for six months by the government for supplying Savannah Camp, Savannah, Ga., with the meats for all troops awaiting transport, and for all transports carrying these troops to whatever port. This contract will require supplies for from 25,000 to 40,000 soldiers, as the number will necessarily fluctuate between these figures. Savannah Camp is the principal military rendezvous in the South pending, and will be during, the military occupation of Porto Rico and Cuba. The award was made a few days ago, and the contractors begin supplying this camp on Monday next, Jan. 1, 1899.

Army Contracts Given Out.

Col Woodruff, of the Commissary Department, New York, awarded contracts Friday of last week, on subsistence supplies for the month beginning Dec. 16. Among those who secured the business are the following:

Colgate & Co., cashmere bouquet soap, 18½¢. per cake; Leon Hirsch & Son, 18,000 lb borax, 6½¢.; B. F. Stokes, 100 lb light mess pork, 5½¢. per lb; Swift and Company, 75,000 lb smoked bacon, 6.07¢. per lb; Chas. F. Mattlage, mess pork, \$9 per bbl.; salt, 55-100¢. per lb; salt, coarse, 65-100¢.; Armour & Co., 50,000 cans lard, 33½¢. per can; 50,000 cases hams, 78 5-100¢.

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Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—In consequence of unusually light supplies the market has gained additional tone. There isn't any special demand, although the call is sufficient to prevent any tendency toward a lowering of values. The packers are very closely sold up and the general inquiry is greatly stimulated.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb. and up, free of brands, have sold in a limited way at 11½¢. There are some holders demanding more money, but the above price may be accepted as an equitable valuation.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb. and up, offered at 10¢@10½¢. The latter price, as is the case with Natives, is based more on scarcity than on demand. Two cars having moved at this price seems a fair quotation.

COLORADO STEERS are worth 9¢., having sold in a small way at this figure, in addition to several thousand now offering at the same price.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have sold at 10½¢. and 10¢. Early hides are mostly held at the former price. About 4,000, including 1,000 extremes, have moved at a variety of prices, owing to date of kill, weight, selection, etc.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb. and up, have moved in a small at 10½¢. Some of the packers firmly retain their holdings at 11¢. Were it not for the exceedingly light supply prices could hardly be maintained in the face of such an indifferent call.

BRANDED COWS have sold in a moderate way for 9½¢.

NATIVE BULLS are well sold ahead at 9½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The present market is pretty fairly strong, and indications point to an improved condition. The call for very heavy hides is not what it might be. Lighter weight are in active request. The general prospect for an early and satisfactory business is excellent. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb., free of brands

P. DONAHUE & SON,

HIGHEST PRICES
PAID FOR

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

658 W. 39th St., New York.

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides,

Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed

Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.

Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

and grubs, are worth 9½¢.; 9½¢. for ones and twos. The market is very firmly sustained and shows rather an advancing tendency.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are in active request and limited supply. Holders demand a variety of prices, varying from 10¼¢@10½¢.; 10¼¢@10½¢., however, may be accepted as the ruling quotation.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have moved to the extent of 3 cars at 8½¢. flat.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb. and up, free of brands and grubs, are worth 9½¢.; 9½¢. for ones and twos. Both demand and supply is light.

NATIVE BULLS are well cleaned up at 8½¢. flat.

CALFSKINS.—Good country stock is in active request and sold ahead on a basis of 12½¢.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., is not in such active demand, owing to deterioration. An ordinary selection brings 11¢.

DEACONS offer at prices ranging from 50¢@70¢.

SLUNKS, 25¢@30¢.

HORSE HIDES are somewhat stronger and are worth \$3.40¢@3.45¢.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is fairly well sold up and prices are firmly maintained.

PACKER PELTS, 95¢.

COUNTRY PELTS, 60¢@80¢.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 25¢@40¢.

PACKER LAMBS, 95¢.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Sales for the past week about 9,000 at full prices. There is not, however, as much inquiry as usual; evidently the usual holiday drowsiness is falling upon the tanner trade, and it can be readily seen that at the present time there is really no inducement for them to purchase—the packers being so closely sold up, are very independent in their ideas; and the only concession they are willing to make at present, is to give the shipper the advantage of the low freight rates now in force, which will expire on the first of January. The present week has opened with very little demand, but also it must be remembered, with very little offerings. It is doubtful if many more butt brands can be sold at over 10¢.; some of the packers have sold at 10¢@15 on the low Chicago freight basis. They have also sold a few Colorados at 9½¢., but the bulk of the tanners are very indifferent at these figures; and it would be noways surprising to hear of sales of butt brands at 10¢., and a block of Colorados sold at 9¢. We are now full into the grubbing and long haired season, and tanners will only come to the market when forced to. From a good many indications it would look as if none of the tanners, even the largest, had any surplus of hides; they are quicker in demanding shipment of hides than ever before, which shows that they are hard pressed for stock. This makes the packers still buoyant in their ideas; and there are still left some prophets among

them who are assured that the long haired, winter hides, will sell for about the same price as the short haired summer hides. Their slaughter, however, for the past two weeks have been very light and for the next two weeks it will be, if the usual holiday dullness prevails, but after that, there is no doubt but that their usual amount of slaughtering will be done; hides will be more numerous; and with long haired hides getting more plentiful in the cellar, they may not have so many rosy colored views. It surely would be the height of folly to speculate in long haired hides at present prices. As in selling hides at present the packers have everything in their favor. They have the long haired, capable of holding mud, water, etc.; the less shrinkage, and the chance in their favor of beating the tanner on the grubbing selection.

Sheepskins are still in good demand. The stocks are very low and while some pullers complain, and some who were active purchasers a few months ago, are now seemingly indifferent, yet with all that some purchaser is always found who is willing to pay what the packers deem the value, so that the packers are in a very good mood over the sheepskin situation.

BOSTON.

Buff's continue in limited supply. They are not readily salable at 9½¢@9¾¢. New England's are worth 9½¢.

BUFFS, 9½¢@9¾¢.

NEW ENGLANDS, 9½¢.

CALFSKINS.—Receipts easily sold.

SHEEPSKINS.—Excellent demand for lower grades.

PHILADELPHIA.

The demand is greatly improved. The market is well cleaned up and prices are firmly sustained. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 11¢@11½¢.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10¢.

COUNTRY COWS, 9½¢.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8¢@8½¢.

SHEEPSKINS.—In active request at higher prices.

CALFSKINS.—Very active and in advancing tendency.

NEW YORK.

Traffic has been inactive, owing to the limited supply, as the market is well sold up and firmly sustained.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb. and up, 11¢@11½¢.

BUTT BRANDS, 9½¢@10¢.

SIDE BRANDS, 8½¢@9¢.

CITY COWS, 10¢@10½¢.

NATIVE BULLS, 9½¢@9¾¢.

CALFSKINS, see page 35.

HORSE HIDES, \$2¢@3.25¢.

SUMMARY.

The packer market of the present week is stronger in tone, owing not so much to any special demand, as to the shortness of supply. There has, however, been considerable movement at excellent prices and packers are very firm in their views. There seems every prospect of maintaining values, even if they don't advance. The country market shows the usual sympathy with its contemporary and the same general conditions, such as shortness of supply, stimulated inquiry and encouraging prospects, characterize both. The short supply seems to be the only excuse for the more favorable conditions. The Boston

PAGE'S THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS ON CALFSKINS.

WEIGHT.	
17 and up .	\$2.70
12 to 17 lbs.	2 30
9 " 12 "	1.80
7 " 9 "	1.40
5 " 7 "	.80
Under 5 "	.55

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and car-d for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

market is strong and Buffs are firmly held at 9%⁹/₁₀¢. The tanners are very averse to meeting these prices, and do so under strong pressure. New Englands are not an especially important factor at 9%¹/₂¢. The calf and sheepskin markets of the Hub are well cleaned up and holders are very stiff in their views. The Philadelphia market is also very active, the supply of most varieties being inadequate to the demand. In New York the market is very closely sold up and prices are firmly sustained. The appended quotations reflect the condition of the markets in the various centers:

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb. and up, 11%¹/₂¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb. and up, 10%¹/₂¢; Colorado steers, 9¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 10%¹/₂¢; No. 1 native cows, 10%¹/₂¢; under 55 lbs. 10%¹/₂¢; branded cows, 9%¹/₂¢; native bulls, 9%¹/₂¢.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb., 9%¹/₂¢; No. 2, 9%¹/₂¢; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 10%¹/₂¢; branded steers and cows, 8%¹/₂¢ flat; heavy cows, 60 lb. and up, 9%¹/₂¢; No. 2, 9%¹/₂¢; native bulls, 8%¹/₂¢ flat; calfskins, 12%¹/₂¢; kips, 11¢, for No. 1; deacons, 50¢⁷/₁₀¢; slunks, 25¢³/₁₀¢; horse hides, \$3.40@3.45; sheepskins, packer pelts, 95¢; country pelts, 60¢⁸/₁₀¢; country shearlings, 25¢⁴/₁₀¢; packer lambs, 95¢.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9%⁹/₁₀¢; New England hides, 9%¹/₂¢.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10¢; country cows, 9%¹/₂¢; country bulls, 8¢⁸/₁₀¢.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb. and up, 11%¹/₂¢; butt-branded steers, 9%¹/₂¢; side-branded steers, 8%¹/₂¢; city cows, 10¢¹/₂¢; native bulls, 9%¹/₂¢; calfskins (see page 35); horse hides, \$2@3.25.

HIDELETS.

There are some prominent English leather buyers in the New York market at present.

Swift and Company of Chicago contemplate the erection of a \$60,000 warehouse at the stockyards.

James B. Dewson, the well-known hide broker of the Swamp, has recovered from an attack of the grip.

The United Tanners' Glue Co. has recently been incorporated with a capital of \$300,000. They are located in Jersey City.

A handsome loving-cup was presented to William Palen, of the export department of the U. S. Leather Co. The presentation took place on Dec. 24, at the rooms of the Hide and Leather Club, New York.

From the days of the early Dutch the location known as the "Swamp" (in New York City) has been the scene of operations in hides, leather, skins and tanning, but land becoming too valuable years ago for tanneries to be profitable, they have been removed to smaller towns, where the use of tanbark does not involve ruinous freight rates and where taxes and other expenses are less costly.

In New York City there are about one hundred and fifty shoe factories which consume the best leather in producing the high-grade manufactured goods sent into the market. Large capital is invested, and the annual profits from the investment amount to over \$10,000,000. The finer grades of leather go into the production of fancy articles, such as pocketbooks, traveling bags, and holiday presents in general. There are nearly sixty firms in New York City administering to this daintier side of the trade.

An examination of commercial statistics shows at a glance the lead New York has over all other ports in the quantity and value of hides and leather which are brought into the United States. For the present year the eight months ending in August, but which have been corrected up to the last of September, show that the total imports of hides and skins from all countries have amounted to 180,640,818 pounds, with a value of \$27,748,084, as against 163,608,014 pounds, with a value of \$22,637,286, for the same period in 1897.

One would suppose that with the thousands of herds roaming over the Western plains there would be a large enough yield of leather for domestic need; such a conclusion would err for the reason that the enormous animal output of leather-manufactured goods could not be appreciated, hence millions of hides are imported annually into the United States through the port of New York from Russia, Italy, Germany, France, England; and in the numerous republics of South America the skins of animals are collected to meet the demands of this country.

The Duty on Pickled Sheep Skins.

Hide and leather circles in New York are exercised over Appraiser Wakeman's interpretation of the tariff law that sheepskins which have been pickled or salted should pay duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claim they should be entitled to free entry.

A meeting was held Tuesday in the office of Booth & Co., 90 Gold street, to consider the Appraiser's decision. The paragraph of the tariff act referred to is as follows: "That there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles not enumerated or provided for in this act, a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, and on all articles manufactured in whole or in part, not provided for in this act, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem."

Mr. Montgomery moved that a committee be appointed to "appear before the officials and to take any measures they saw fit on behalf of the company, including the employment of counsel and adoption of resolutions." This motion was passed, and the Chairman named Messrs. Jones, Heitemeyer, Dwight, Lenhart and Rutter, and included himself on request.

In the afternoon Messrs. Kuttner, Jones, Montgomery, Dwight, Lenhart, Rutter, Heitemeyer, Sharts, Joshua Weil, of S. & J. Weil, Newark, and Mr. Downing, had an audience with the Collector and representatives of the Appraiser and Naval Officer. Samples were shown of salted roans, and splits, raw and finished. Several of the visitors showed by the samples the difference between the raw salted skins and the finished product, and to establish the fact that salted skins are in no sense a manufactured article.

The Collector said he would refer the matter to Washington. The leather men say the ruling, if sustained, will injure the leather trade. Salted skins have not been dutiable, as they are generally considered raw material, and a tariff of 20 per centum will, it is said, so affect the cost of manufacture as to afford an opening here for importations from Europe.

CREST BRAND INSULATING COMPOUND.

The Crest brand waterproof insulating compound is one of the most valuable products in that line on the market, and as such especially recommends itself to the attention of owners of slaughterhouses and packing-houses.

From analyses which have been carefully made it has been ascertained that this compound contains chemicals possessing preservative qualities. It is absolutely impervious to acids, alkalies, etc., and will not corrode the metal with which it comes in contact. It will retain its elastic properties under all circumstances, and is especially useful where there is a likelihood of a waste electrical current having an opportunity to exert its influence on any nearby iron work, thereby causing the heretofore unpreventable electrolysis, or, in other words, the wasting of the metal strength. For caulking the sides and bottoms of wooden tanks, runs or walks in slaughterhouses, breweries, oil mills, fertilizer works and in any buildings wherein brine or acid is used, this article has no superior.

Packers and shippers of provisions, meats, lards, oils, etc., need have no fear of any corruptive gases arising from polluted germs contained in the seams of refrigerator cars where the latter are caulked with this material.

Manufacturers who find it necessary to have their packing cases waterproof will find the application of the compound to the interior angles of such receptacles of the utmost benefit.

It is also useful in making refrigerators airtight.

In the application of this compound to leather belting, the product is of great value. The manufacturers guarantee that neither brine nor water can have an injurious effect on belts coated with it. Further than this, by its use the strength of the belt is increased, thus greatly reducing the possibility of accident and danger caused by the breaking of and unlacing of belts. Another advantage is that the compound can be subjected to an intense cold without its becoming brittle and chipping off.

This material is used and endorsed by the United States naval authorities as a standard waterproof compound. It is also used and endorsed by the British military and naval hospital society, who believe it to be the only waterproof caulking material that is a disinfectant as well.

The fact that several large packers are already using this insulating compound in their establishments speaks volumes for its serviceability and general usefulness.

Prospective builders and architects would find it to their advantage to apply to Messrs. Binney Bros., 284 Pearl street, New York, for further information on the subject.

Westinghouse Electric's English Contracts.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has recently received a large number of orders from England for street railway motors. The contracts now on hand are as follows:

For the Hull Tramway Company, 92 electric railway motors to equip 45 cars and one track sweeper; for the Halifax Tramway Corporation, 12 motors to equip 6 cars; for the Bradford Tramway Corporation, 48 motors to equip 24 cars; for the municipality of Norwich, which has control of the tramways in that city, 80 motors to equip 40 electric cars, and 4 electric generators to be installed in the power house of the Norwich Tramway Corporation to generate the electric current for the operation of the line. For Coventry, 20 motors have been ordered to equip 10 cars, and the order has been increased by a call for two power generators. Plymouth has an order for 10 motors and 2 power generators for operation of local electric railways.

PRICE'S CELEBRATED SAUSAGE.

The Finest Quality. Absolutely Free From Adulterations.

NOTHING IN PORK PRODUCTS SO PERFECT!

SAUSAGE, SCRAPPLE, PREPARED HAM, BREAKFAST BACON,

ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

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THE FINEST AND BEST meat cure in the country. Every butcher and packer should have a good cure. The Bixler cure is the best; tells all about meats. Indorsed by the leading butchers and packers in the United States and Canada. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. P. BIXLER, Fremont, Ohio.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

FIRM BUT QUIET MARKET.

The market throughout has quieted a good deal this week. The holidays have tended to make both buyers and sellers indifferent, while the fact that there had been a steady large business for some time leaves both buyers and sellers in an equally independent position. The mills had been ready to meet all demands for some time at the ruling figures and they are in good shape through reduced holdings to await the revival of more important buying interest. Many of them make an effort to get as much of their oil sold before a new year as possible, while they have been particularly successful this month and a larger number of them than usual have contracted ahead their productions, while where choice oil is to be delivered most of the mills in Texas will have about all they can do to meet their contracts for deliveries for the next two or three months. It has become almost impossible to pick up more than an occasional full lot of strictly choice oil for near delivery from first hands, while the producers are even more careful over offering it for future deliveries. Nominally the price of choice oil is hardly higher than last week, yet if further efforts were made to pick up a respectable sized quantity of it there would be found a further advanced market and indifference over selling it. There is no question but that there is a strong probability of rather an arbitrary price on all choice oils, and that the further the season is advanced the greater the advantage with sellers. All of the choice oils that the mills were willing to part with, those held and to be produced, spot and future deliveries had been so closely bought up in the demands that have been referred to for several weeks, that there is only here and there an offering made of it. Such lots of it as are in hand are falling away steadily in supply under the good consumptive demands for cotton oil—stearine compounds, compound lard and the make of butterine, necessitating requirements of choice yellow by the compounders for the make of white oil, or a distinctly choice yellow grade for use otherwise. The season is peculiar in this respect; ordinarily a prime yellow grade had a special significance and the trade would have hardly comprehended a call for a strictly prime quality as having any distinction from the former, but this year the lines are drawn closer over classification of quality, and if you want a season's prime you must say so, then will follow as a better quality and worth at least $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. more in price, styled "prime," to be topped off with the strictly prime or choice, and which latter has a price, in its comparative security, close control and belief in the probability of its showing in the future a materially higher basis, distinctly apart from the drift of the market otherwise. Of course these terms are called in only conversationally, since the respective merits of the oil are determined by samples. When it comes to considering an ordinary prime oil as apart from a choicer grade there is likely to be more of it on sale as the month of January advances, as the productions of it in some sections are to a fair extent, while although some liberal contracts been made by

the mills to deliver it to exporters for that month, yet there will be further material offerings from the mills for that delivery when demands get ready to take them. Good off oils have not been further benefited by the strength on the upper qualities, while it has been hard to see at any time why they should have been influenced at all, except by sentiment. They stand apart from the better grades so far as concerns sources of competition, while if the better grades are to be in reduced supply there is meant just so much more of an offering of the under qualities, particularly as the production all around has been invigorated recently through the ability to market so much oil ahead at this period of the year. Just now there is not an especial excess of even good off oil, as following the active business for sometime, yet there is a fair quantity of oil offering for deliveries through January, while most of the supplies to be had for prompt delivery are of moderate quantities. There has hardly been a change in prices for any class of oil this week, the possible exception being choice oil, in further demand for which might reveal higher prices. Yet at the same time despite the generally quieter market, there is no doubt but that holders of oil have got some confidence from the strength that developed through the week for lard and tallow, although it has not especially quickened the compound lard business, however liberal the trading has been in some

other, cottonseed oil—stearine compounds. The Western trade has not been brisk this week at the mills; it had been extensive and is momentarily at least well satisfied over the quantities it has secured for deliveries through the future, while there is at present a scarcity of tank cars throughout the South to meet the additional demands requiring prompt shipments. The Southern consumption of choice oil for compound lard purposes continues very fair in most sections, while along the near Atlantic points it about absorbs the offerings and meets a stronger price than possible to obtain from other consuming points. The soap trade at the West has done little at the mills this week, while the compound lard interest in New York has been slow buyers. Crude in tank cars is in Texas at 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. for choice, while along the near Atlantic points 14@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢., graded, and up to 15¢. Crude in barrels in New York of choice quality is held up to 19¢.; while 18¢., and possibly 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. would be paid for it.

Yellow in New York quoted at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @22¢. for season's prime; 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. for strictly prime and choice. Good off yellow at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Sales here of 1,000 bbls. season's prime yellow at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @22¢.; 2,750 bbls. strictly prime yellow at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @23¢.; 3,000 bbls. good off yellow at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢., chiefly at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 2,000 bbls. white at 27@27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; 2,000 bbls. winter yellow at 27@27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.; while 6,000 bbls. yellow have been sold at Galveston and New Orleans at 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ @19 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. for off yellow, and 21¢. for prime. At the mills sales of 30 tanks off grade crude at 11@13¢.; 10 tanks prime crude at the Atlantic sections at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Only 23,395 cattle were exported from this country in November, against 30,067 in the same month last year. During the expired eleven months of this year 331,670 cattle were exported, against 379,101 for the like period in 1897.

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

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SUMMER { White C/S Oil.
 { Yellow C/S Oil.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
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SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL.

YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

Quotations furnished upon application.

"SNOWFLAKE" Prime Summer White.

This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" Butter Oil.

A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equaled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DELMONICO" Cotton Oil.

This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" Salad Oil.

A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists', Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

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Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

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GENERAL MILES' CRITICISMS. Commissary-General Eagan and the Packers Take Exception to His Statements.— The Commanding General Evidently Misinformed.

Commissary General Eagan has sent a letter to the War Investigating Commission asking to reappear before that body to make answer to General Miles' adverse criticisms on the fresh beef supply to the army. General Eagan claims that the fresh beef furnished to the troops in Porto Rico and Cuba was of the same kind of refrigerated meat sold all over the United States, and that no report ever reached his office that the quality of the meat was anything but first class, in good order and in every way wholesome.

Messrs. Swift and Company of Chicago have forwarded to the War Investigating Commission sitting in Washington a communication taking exceptions to the reflections made by General Miles on the character of the beef furnished in the war. The Commission has notified Swift and Company that it will be glad to give a hearing to any representative the company may send on Jan. 4.

In contradistinction to the charges made by the Commanding General of the army, General Wesley Merritt's statements are altogether different from those of General Miles. The Manila chieftain said in Chicago that he had experienced no trouble with the meats either fresh or canned, which were shipped to the American army in the Philippines, and that the health of the officers and men was excellent.

William W. Hill, Assistant Secretary of the War Investigating Commission, and who served in Company L, District of Columbia Volunteers, as first sergeant and acting quartermaster sergeant, testified before the Commission in Washington on Wednesday. He believed the canned meat was perfectly fit to eat. The refrigerated beef had no evidence of chemical treatment and had a natural appearance.

The Chicago packers are not alarmed over General Miles' criticisms. They treat the subject in some cases humorously. As to the "embalmed" beef story, any process, even if the dealers were disposed to pursue such an unnecessary plan, in view of the perfection attained by the refrigerating methods which are now invariably employed, would be so easily subject to detection that the idea is considered by experts ridiculous on its face.

Edward F. Swift, of Swift and Company, said: "We furnished only refrigerated beef to the army and never received any complaint about our meats. Every piece of meat shipped was rigidly inspected and had to be A1. No chemicals were used, and the meat was identical with that sold in the Chicago market by us."

W. F. Burrows, of Libby, McNeill & Libby, said that his company had never received any complaints by the government. No canned meats were returned as bad.

Edward Morris, of Nelson Morris & Co., said that the complaint of General Miles was the first derogatory word he had heard regarding the meats furnished the government. "The National Provisioner" will have something more to say on this subject next week.

The National Agricultural Department has spent thousands of dollars in experiments for determining the most profitable way of disposing of street sweepings, one of the objects being to gather data as to what kind of refuse makes the best fertilizer. Ervin E. Ewell, one of the expert chemists of the department, after having made a thorough inspection at Barren Island of the methods there by which New York City takes care of its refuse matter, has this to report: "As a result of the information that we have collected and from my personal observations, I am of the opinion that cremation affords the best and cheapest way of disposing of street sweepings and garbage for towns and small cities. The process of extracting the grease and drying the remainder for fertilizing purposes I believe to be the best for large cities. This is the system employed in Boston and Philadelphia, where it has met with great success."

AGENCY WANTED

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MARSEILLES, FRANCE.

The refuse matter is cooked in enormous vessels until it reaches a mushy state, when it is poured into steel tanks. Pressure is then applied in order to cause the oil to exude, which settles into receptacles below the large tanks. After awhile the top is skimmed off and subjected to a refining process. The balance of the material is dried and sold in bulk as a fertilizer. Burning garbage is the simplest way of getting rid of it, but the ashes are of small commercial value. The fire destroys the nitrogen in the refuse, which greatly reduces its worth as a fertilizer."

To....

Cottonseed Oil Manufacturers.

Does your oil give trouble in refining?
Are you making too much foots or is
your shrinkage too great?

Do you want to avoid the formation of
free fatty acids in your stock?

Are you getting the full yield of oil
from your seed?

Are you making the highest grade of
oil possible from your stock?

Is there too much oil left in your cake
or meal?

Do you have trouble in pressing?

Are you bleaching, deodorizing or settling
your oils in the best and cheapest way
consistent with good results?

Have you off grades you want to bring
up to market requirements?

Do you want to make "cotto," lard or
other cooking compounds from your oil?

The above are but few of the many
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corrected, increase to the point of actual
loss in running your plant. Should you
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and the Very Best.

THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.



SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—This week has hardly opened up much of interest in connection with tallow. So far as concerns home trade buying it has come almost to a standstill by reason of the soap-makers being busy over stock taking with the close of the year or making preparations for it, and as usual against making further additions to their supply. It is usually the second week in January before the home trade feels like resumption of buying. Meanwhile, country made tallow is shipped forward from melters hands with a good deal of reserve, as anticipating just the current order of indifferent buying of the home trade. The general appearance of the position is a strong one. There is not more than 100 hhds. city to be had here for prompt delivery, and the holder of this hardly knows what price to put upon it just now, but rather waits for the going out of the old year to start buyers into bidding again. Just at the moment there is simply no bidding. The nominal price for city in hhds. is 3¼; it could not be bought under that, while it is doubtful if that price would be accepted if bid. There is marked confidence all around by holders that shortly in the new year there will be a better market. Ocean freight room is easier while it is believed that it will be more abundant shortly. When after the year is turned and the holiday season is over upon the continent, it is expected that Germany will again be a buyer here, as that country needs all fat products freely, and its recent extensive buying only supplies their wants temporarily. There is little coming from England just now to test the situation there, there being an absence of auction sales and an uncertain regular market in the holiday week. But all over this country, East and West, a decidedly strong tone runs over affairs with Chicago asking for its best packers grade at the close, 4¼, while it has sold within a few days 2,500 tes., at 4¼@4½, and 1,000 tes. No. 2, at 3¼, and shows by its steady fall buying that its manufactured goods business is quite satisfactory. In New York no sales of city, in hhds. as yet this week, but of country made 175,000 lb in lots have been sold at 3½@3¾, as to quality, City edible in tierces here has become more difficult to buy except at an advance; it has

steadily attention from exporters and its productions are closely bought up; quoted at 4½@4¾.

On Thursday the public cables from England quoted at an advance of 6c., with the price 21s. 3d. Not much further can develop in the New York market until the turn of the year is made and the stocks of city become of more importance, while for the day there were continued strong advices from the West.

OLEO STEARINE.—The tone of the market is quite firm, without its showing marked change. The offerings here are very moderate and pressers wait with confidence the turn of the year. City pressers decline to sell under 5¼, while at Chicago 5 is bid and 5½ asked.

LARD STEARINE.—Is held higher with lard, but is without much trading. Nominally about 6¼@6½.

GREASE.—The volume of business is not large as the freight situation hinders trading; yet there is some export movement, with more of a business for deliveries to vessel in two or three weeks. The pressers are also buying; this trading, however, would be stronger per-

haps if the turn of the year had been made. There is an advance of about ¼c. in prices for the week. On the general strength of the position for all fats, "A" white, quoted at 3¼@3½; "B" white, at 3½@3¾; bone and house, at 3¾@3¼, and possibly 3¾ for some desirable lots; yellow, at 2¾@3¼. At the West there has been more activity and stronger prices, with sales of 1,000 tes. white, at 3½.

GREASE STEARINE.—At the advance quoted in the previous week there is a good deal of firmness. Indeed, some parties are unwilling to sell except at a further improvement, while there is steady call for supplies and one or two lots have been taken for export. Sales have been 125,000 lb yellow, at 3½@3¾, and white is hard to buy under 3¾, although quoted at 3¾@3¾.

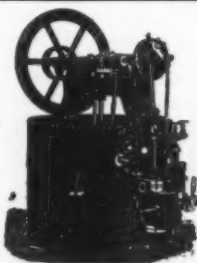
LARD OIL.—While there has not been much life to trading this week, by reason of the holidays, yet more of a business than usual for the time has been accomplished and stimulated a little by the possibility of higher prices, through the increased cost of

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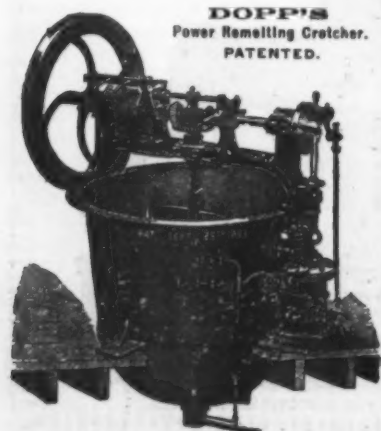
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Also Plants Adapted for Production and Evaporation of Caustic Soda Lye
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Full Line of Soap Makers' Machinery

Descriptive circular and catalogue on application.



DOPP'S STEAM JACKETED KETTLE, PATENTED.

lard. There is certainly quite a confident feeling among the makers of the oil. They have had a remarkably good December business; their accumulations are now very moderate, while there is a belief that immediately after the general stock taking of the manufacturers, East and elsewhere over the country, that they will become active buyers again. Quotations are 45¢/46¢.

CORN OIL.—The supplies on sale for near deliveries are small, and the market has a strong tone in a nominal way. Quoted at 3¼¢/3½¢ for large and small lots.

SOAPMAKING. PASTE SOAP.

Under the name of Teigseife (paste soap) the product described below enjoys a high reputation and ready sale in Southern Germany, says Seifensieder Zeitung: 500 lb palm kernel oil and 450 lb of bleached palm oil are taken and added by degrees to a boiling mixture of 700 lb of 30° Be. caustic soda lye and 500 lb of sodium silicate (water-glass), saponification being accelerated by gradually adding 600 lb of water. A clear paste is soon formed, and after allowing the soap to boil up and testing the degree of fitting, 700 lb of 3° Be. carbonate of potash and an equal quantity of caustic potash are run in. This brings the soap to the condition of a fine spinning paste, which, when dropped on a sheet of glass, seems at first as though it would never harden. However, after a while, the sample thickens, and has a pasty, fatty feel, which is sufficient for the purpose in view. It is then framed in frames holding about a ton, and is ready for cutting in three or four days' time. The blocks are packed in ½ gilo (1 lb) packets, wrapped in ozokerite paper. A yellowish color is imparted by using crude instead of bleached palm oil; and an ammonia turpentine soap may be prepared in the above manner by including 9 lb of ammonia, dissolved in water, and 10 lb of turpentine among the ingredients.

COTTONSEED OIL, SOAP AND FERTILIZER NOTES.

An oil mill plant to cost \$40,000 will be built at Durant, I. T. The stockholders are capitalists of Sherman and Gainesville, Tex.

Contract has been awarded to build the superstructure of the five-story brick and iron soap warehouse 46x106 feet with a wing 35x24 feet for Fels & Co., on Tinicum Island road, southeast of Woodland avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. The estimated cost is about \$18,000.

A process discovered and patented by Le-blanc, a French chemist, in 1791, making soda from common salt, had an important bearing upon the soap industry and before that time the alkalies used were gotten chiefly from ashes.

It is said that to France belongs the credit of discovering much that is of value in soap making, as Chevréul, one of her sons, found the true composition of fats and was the first to expound correctly the nature of the chemical action by which soap is formed from fats and alkalies, the vast benefits of which the world has enjoyed for over fifty years.

A half century ago New England was the center of the soap industry of America, but to-day New York holds an important place, both as to manufacture and distribution, and the prosperity of a New York City firm is attested by its having an output of thirty carloads a day, equivalent to about 175,000 boxes, or 17,500,000 cakes. During recent years a great number of improvements have been made in the equipment of factories, and many patents have been secured on machinery and processes relative to making soap in the largest quantities with the greatest economy of time and labor.

Illinois Live Stock Report.

The State Board of Live Stock Commissioners has filed its annual report, containing many items of interest relating to contagious diseases of animals. The Board recommends that the General Assembly set aside \$20,000 per annum, to be used exclusively for paying the expense of conducting tuberculin tests among the dairy and breeding herds of the State, and for making compensation for animals condemned as the result of such tests and destroyed in accordance with the provisions of existing statute law.

Under the system in vogue at the Union Stockyards, the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, co-operating with the Board, carcasses of the passed cattle netted the owners \$77,285.66, and the product of the carcasses of condemned cattle \$3,986.43. The disposition of the carcasses of all cattle slaughtered under State inspection at these yards and the handling of the finances involved therein is conducted by Mr. C. W. Baker, secretary of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, who makes returns to each individual owner. The report compliments Mr. Baker upon the manner in which he has handled this business.

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Export Dealers,

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Tallow, Grease,
Stearines, Provisions,
Fertilizing Materials,
Beef and Pork Products
of all Kinds.

Louis, there were 490 cattle held for inspection, 144 were upon inspection passed in yards, 346 were slaughtered under inspection, of which 220 passed upon post-mortem inspection and 126 were condemned and tanked.

At the Union Stockyards, Peoria, there were 194 cattle held for inspection, 86 were passed in yards, 108 slaughtered under inspection, for which 69 were passed and 39 condemned and tanked.



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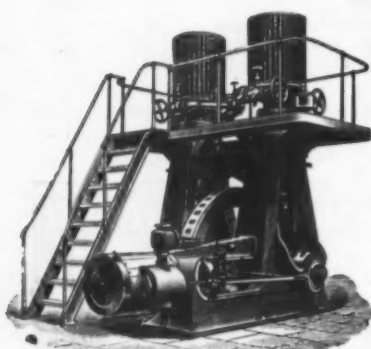
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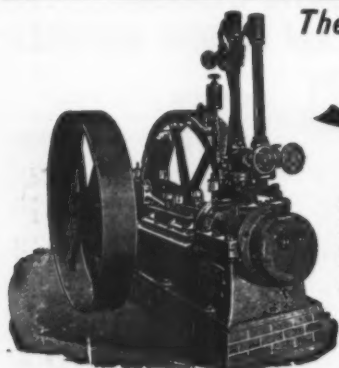
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Designs, Specifications & Estimates Prepared.

Expert supervision given for purchasers having plants in prospect or in process of erection.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS. can be found on PAGE 42.

Ice and Refrigeration

—David Schaub's cold storage house, at Frankfort, Kan., has been destroyed by fire.

—John Manning's butter factory, near Potsdam, N. Y., has been burned. Loss about \$1,500; fully insured.

—Frank Dilliston of North Wantage, Sussex County, N. Y., has leased the Port Jervis Creamery, and purposes extending the business.

—The Annapolis (Md.) Ice Manufacturing Co. has purchased a lot on St. John's street, in that city from Dr. Abram Claude, for \$1,500, for the purpose of erecting an ice manufacturing establishment.

—The ice plant at St. Augustine, Fla., for many years operated by G. G. Springer, has been sold to John W. Simmons of Fernandina, who also has the management of an ice plant at the latter city.

—The Lewes (Del.) Ice Manufacturing Co. will soon begin operations for the season, the capacity of which is seven tons and the machinery is furnished by the Remington Machine Co. of Wilmington.

—The Long Island Hygeia Ice Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$80,000. The incorporators are: G. H. Smith, H. L. Smith, M. F. Kastner, H. C. Johnson, T. Stein, R. Paul, L. C. L. Smith and A. Flanagan of New York City.

—The Messrs. Thomas, Atchison, Kan., are hustling with the new ice plant. The projectors say the plant will cost \$15,000. The ice industry and cold storage will prove, of commercial interest to Atchison far ahead of the superficial view indicated.

—The Artesian Water, Ice, Light and Fuel Company of Arkansas City, Ark., has filed incorporation papers with the Secretary of State. The incorporators are: J. E. Lacy, president; H. F. Bailey, vice-president; H. Thane, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock is \$25,000.

—Salina, Kan., will soon have a 50-ton ice plant and a cold storage warehouse with a refrigerator capacity of 100 tons per day. The building will occupy 16,000 feet of floor space. The company will be incorporated immediately with \$50,000 capital. Most of the stock will be owned in Salina, H. D. Lee and Captain W. E. Whitaker of that city being the chief stockholders. Captain Whitaker will manage the plant.

American Chemical Society's Meeting.

The American Chemical Society's eighteenth general meeting was convened Tuesday in the Assembly Hall of the Chemists' Club of New York, No. 108 West Fifty-fifth street. Mr. William McMurtrie made an address of welcome followed by the Hon. Randolph Guggenheimer in behalf of the city. A number of interesting technical papers were read by prominent chemists. Nearly 200 of the members in the afternoon visited Newark, N. J., where they inspected the plant of the New Jersey Zinc Works and partook of luncheon furnished by the officers of the latter company. Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, made an address thanking the members of the company for their hospitality. The society continued its meetings on Wednesday.

On Wednesday various wonders of the air when it is liquefied were shown at the College of the City of New York, by Professor Charles E. Tripler.

In the evening a banquet was held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Iowa Dairy Industry.

The annual report of Dairy Commissioner Norton of Iowa shows a gain of eighty creameries, being a total of 946; 510 are owned and operated by individuals, 342 are co-operative, and 88 are owned by stock companies. The creamery separator plan is used by 788; 66 are gathered cream creameries, and 60 combine the two methods. The total number of cheese factories reported is 67. The total value of the factories is \$78,550. The fifty-four that reported received 30,744,694 pounds of milk and produced 3,002,400 pounds of cheese, nearly all of which was consumed in the State. The shipments outside the State amounted to 296,190 pounds, from the forty-two factories that reported on this point.

Fearful Live Stock Losses in Australia.

The Premier of New South Wales, Australia, has stated that the loss in stock in that colony from starvation during the last four years' drought has been 293 horses, 1,500,000 cattle and 50,000,000 sheep.

The Colonial Consignment Company, in its current report, remarks that the excessive British imports of United States pork and offal and of Australian rabbits, aggregating upward of 18,000 tons, equivalent to probably 600,000 or 700,000 frozen sheep, selling at prices that make them the cheapest food obtainable, have doubtless curtailed the demand for and adversely affected the trade in frozen meat, which for several weeks past has been extremely slow and dragging.

THE BELGIAN RESTRICTIONS.

Letters to "The National Provisioner" from the Premier of the British Government Which is Giving the Subject the Careful Attention it Merits.

"The National Provisioner" has received the following in relation to the article published in our issue of Nov. 26, on the subject of the importation of live cattle and frozen meat into Belgium, which correspondence explains itself:

Foreign Office, London,
Dec. 16, 1898.

Editor "The National Provisioner":

I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter on the 28th ultimo, containing an article on the subject of "Importation of Cattle and Frozen Meats into Belgium."

In reply, I am to inform you that this question is receiving the careful attention of Her Majesty's Government and to enclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed to the Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce, of Brussels, in answer to theirs published in "The National Provisioner," of the 26th ultimo. I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ST. JOHN BRODRICK.

The following is the copy of the letter referred to:

Foreign Office, London,
Oct. 21, 1898.

Sir: I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, undated, calling attention to the prohibition of the importation of live cattle and frozen meat into Belgium, and urging that representations should be made to the Belgian Government for the removal of the present restrictions.

In reply I am to state that Lord Salisbury is fully alive to the importance of this question, and that Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, who has been for some time past in communication with the Belgian government on the subject, is not without hope that some modification of the restriction on the importation of live cattle may be accorded. I am, etc.,

ST. JOHN BRODRICK.

To the President of the Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce, 29 Boulevard Anspack, Brussels.

The fact that the British Government, as well as the United States officials—as shown in the extract on the subject from President McKinley's message and the statements of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, both of which were given in this journal—is alive to these vital interests, is exceedingly gratifying, and it is hoped that the Belgian Government in view of all the facts in the matter, will feel it to its interest in the way of reciprocal measures to modify the cattle and meat importation restrictions now imposed.

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New Orleans Meat Inspection Case and the Packers.

An agreement was reached last week in relation to the suit of Swift and Company against the Board of Health of New Orleans and that municipality in regard to the local meat inspection ordinance, whereby it was decided that Swift and Company and other Western importers of meat into New Orleans, who have applied for an injunction in the United States Circuit Court to restrain the Board of Health from inspecting their meat and collecting fees therefor, will withdraw their petition, and will assist in hastening a final decision of the case in the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

Under the terms of the compromise, the case, which involves the constitutionality of city meat inspection ordinance No. 14,807, C. S., a copy of which has been forwarded to "The National Provisioner" by the New Orleans Board of Health, will be transferred to the Federal Supreme Court and a speedy judgment will, it is hoped, be obtained.

In the meantime Dr. Charles W. Heitzman, chief of the meat inspection force, has been instructed by Dr. Kohnke, chairman and health officer, to resume the inspection which was interrupted by the restraining order secured by Western packinghouses, viz., Swift and Company, Armour Packing Co., Cudahy Packing Co., and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company.

Both sides hope to secure a settlement in the Supreme Court early in February. The argument of the case will be begun next month. It will be somewhat of a test case and the point which has long been in doubt will be decided as to how to reconcile national inspection laws with those of a sovereign State.

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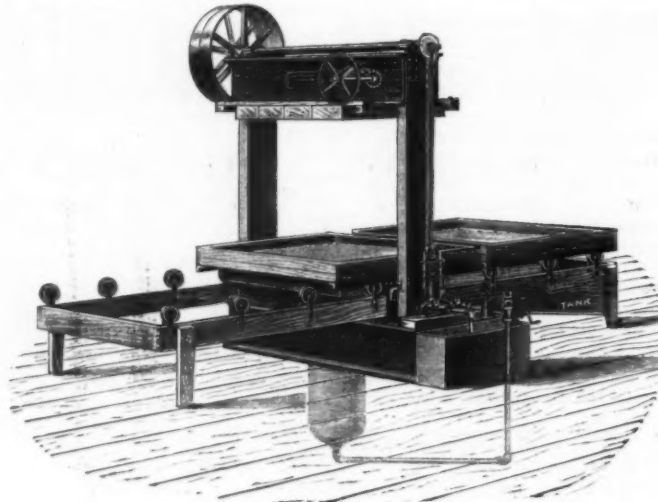
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7. BEST MACHINE known for SUMMER SAUSAGE.
8. Superior STRENGTH, DURABILITY and SIMPLICITY of construction.
9. Its USE POSSIBLE in LOW ROOMS and CELLARS.
10. EXTRA ATTACHMENT for slicing PRESSED HAM.

Ask for descriptive circular and discounts.

HYDRAULIC FERTILIZER PRESSES.

A new departure in the construction of presses is shown in the accompanying illustration of an hydraulic fertilizer press made by the Boomer & Boschert Press Company, of Syracuse, N. Y. They describe the frame of the press as being made of rolled steel channel beams, securely riveted or bolted together. The cylinder is made of cast-iron,

the head beams, thus saving time in getting the material under pressure. The press as shown is operated by a power pump, but the manufacturers state a hand pump is provided for running the press where power cannot be conveniently applied. We understand this press is intended more particularly for packers doing a limited business, and that they are made in two sizes, the smaller size



BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.
New Hydraulic Fertilizer Press.

selected for strength and is lined with copper. The follower or platen is made of a heavy steel channel. The track is on the cars or platform and the wheels are on the frames each side of the press, which is the reverse of the usual practice. One of the frames also forms a tank for the reception of the water and grease pressed from the offal. The upper follower or blocking is suspended from a windlass and can be lowered when a small amount of material is to be pressed and blocking interposed between the drop follower and

using 36" racks and the larger size 48" racks. Larger hydraulic presses of different construction are made by the same manufacturers to meet the wants of the larger packers.

Porto Rican Tariff.

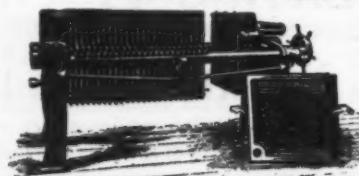
It is stated that the new tariff for Porto Rico will probably not be ready until some time after Jan. 1, 1899. It will be similar in some respects to the new Cuban tariff, the provisions of which were published in this journal last week.

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THE BACON PIG.

(By Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the University of Minnesota.)

There is no little difference of opinion at the present time as to what constitutes a bacon pig. The schoolboy would answer that it is a pig which produces bacon, and so far he would be correct. But since it is true that all swine produce bacon his definition falls short of the whole truth. The English dealer would doubtless say that it is a pig so long and deep of body that it produces much side meat, and that the side meat thus produced is so streaked with alternations of fat and lean that it is much relished by the consumers. The Danish farmer would probably claim that it was a pig grown chiefly on the by-products of the dairy, and barley, and which produced bacon that brings the highest price paid in the English market. The Canadian would answer that it is a pig grown on foods other than clover and corn, and which produces bacon that sells for a price nearly equal to Danish bacon. The growers of the improved Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds would claim that it is bacon produced by the swine of these respective breeds. The breeders of razor-backs would feel strongly inclined to assert that the true bacon pigs were fed in their pastures and frequently out of them, and the swine breeders of the corn belt, if they would but speak their minds, would answer that the bacon pig was an animal not wanted in the United States.

Amid so much conflict of opinion as to what constitutes a bacon pig, how are we to secure a definition that will meet with general acceptance.

We cannot hope to do so until there is more of a convergence and crystallization of public opinion with reference to this important question than exists at the present time. The dictionaries have not yet given us such a definition, and yet in discussing this question, it is just such a definition that most underlies the intelligible discussion. In the absence

of such a definition, the only resource is to try and frame one.

The bacon pig, as I understand it, is a thrifty animal so long and deep in body that it produces much side meat in which the alternations of fat and lean are numerous, which does not shrivel unduly in the cooking, and which is sweet and gratifying to the taste of the average eater. It will be observed that this definition does not narrow the production of bacon to any one or two breeds; it does not limit the feeding to any two or three articles of diet, nor does it exclude the possible production of bacon from any one State in the union. But it does exclude equally the corn-grown hog, the razor-back, in his unimproved condition, and the lean, slab-sided animals which has been insufficiently fed, and which because of its leanness, some short-sighted persons are inclined to look upon as a producer of bacon. The corn-grown hog cannot come within the charmed circle, since the bacon which he produces will be nearly all fat and it will melt away in the cooking, nor can the razor-back, since the proportion of the lean in his side will be unduly large and lacking in tenderness, and his cousin, the slab-sided, ill-fed hog, will come under the same condemnation.

I notice that many of our swine growers in the West are up in arms against the introduction of the bacon pig. This judgment is based on expressions of opinion which have appeared in the agricultural press. For every one man who says a word in favor of the bacon pig, there are ten men who oppose his introduction. I have frequently heard old Uncle Theodore Louis tell about how he dealt with pigs which showed indications of how cholera

in a herd under his charge. He armed himself with a suitable weapon and stood by a narrow gateway. The pigs were then driven through the gateway and every one passing through which bore on it the marks of the dread disease was dealt a blow which put it into the land of forgetfulness. Such, it seems to me, is the attitude of a great majority of the swine growers of this country with reference to the bacon pig. Secretary Wilson ventured to say a word in favor of the bacon pig, and shower a shrapnel at once fell upon the statement. We pity the men who are fighting for a conception in their ideal of a pig which is unquestionably inferior to the ideal they are attacking.

(To be continued.)

Glue From the Sea.

A fresh use for seaweed is claimed to have been discovered by a Norwegian engineer, who exhibited an invention at the Stockholm exhibition for producing paper glue, dressing gum and soap from seaweed. The first establishment for this branch of manufacture is to be erected in the district of Stavanger.

OUR YELLOW BOOK

...The... Manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil

AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

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- d Short time pressing baneful in its results.
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- f The recording thermometer used to indicate past conditions present in heater.
- g Pressure and its correct application in the obtaining of extractable oil.
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- i Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
- j The difficulty experienced in treating meals.
- k Hints to practical oil millers with regard to pressroom appliances and methods.
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- m Evils attending the use of the hair mat.
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- o The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.

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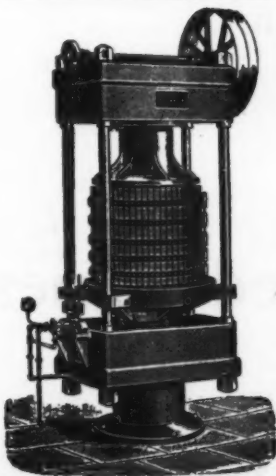
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Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,
and its Affiliated Lines.

D. B. MARTIN, President.

F. W. ENGLISH, Superintendent.

New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	17.6	17.6	\$0.20
Bacon.....	25/	25/	1.10 M.
Lard, ton.....	25/	25/	1.10 M.
Lard (sm. pkgs.)..	23/6	27/6	1 M.
Cheese.....	35/	30/	2 M.
Butter.....	40/	35/	2 M.
Tallow.....	25/	25/	1.10 M.
Beef, per to.....	5/	5/	1.10 M.
Pork, per bbl.....	3/9	3/6	3.75 M.

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 3/7d. Cork for orders, 3/10d.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beaves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,111	1	727	12,445	12,963
Sixtieth St.....	1,759	139	1,246	11,993	
Fortieth St.....					19,510
Hoboken.....	2,613	39	41	1,093	
Lehigh Val. R. R.	2,283				4,122
Scattering.....			108	55	

Totals.....	9,666	174	2,121	24,786	36,586
Totals last week.	11,434	183	3,131	30,888	46,747

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quart. Beef.
Eastmans Company.....			1,800
Nelson Morris.....			4,240
Armour & Co.....			1,765
Swift and Company.....			2,461
Schwarzschild & Salzberger			2,584
J. Shambert & Son.....	411		
W. A. Sherman.....	348		
Eppstein & Sanders.....	113		
W. W. Brauer Co. Ltd.....	1,011		
L. S. Dillenback.....		80	

Total shipments.....	2,293	80	12,810
Total shipments last week.	1,352	40	8,665
Boston exports this week.	1,316	2,766	13,254
Baltimore.....	800		1,397
Philad'a.....			1,200
Portland.....	586	2,363	
Newport News.....	499		
To London.....	2,935		3,552
To Liverpool.....	2,139	5,039	25,039
To Glasgow.....	200		
To Hull.....	120		
To Bermuda and West Indies		80	

Totals to all ports.....	5,394	5,109	28,691
" " last week.....	4,924	3,233	24,964

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Choice and extra native steers.....	5 35 a 5 50
Good to prime native steers.....	5 00 a 5 30
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 55 a 4 98
Common native steers.....	3 85 a 4 50
Stags and Oxen.....	2 75 a 4 60
Bulls and dry cows.....	1 75 a 3 65
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	4 80 a 5 10

LIVE CALVES.

The market was very quiet this week with fair receipts. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " common to good, per lb.....	6 a 7

LIVE HOGS.

The market was higher this week owing to the light receipts. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme.....	3 75 a 3 80
Hogs, heavy.....	3 80 a 3 85
Hogs, light to medium.....	3 85 a 3 95
Pigs.....	3 95 a 4 05
Roughs.....	3 00 a 3 50

CHICAGO.

Union Stockyards—Hogs weak to 5c. lower; light hogs, \$3.35@3.60; mixed packers, \$3.35@3.65; heavy shipping grades, \$3.30@3.67 1/2; rough packing grades, \$3.30@3.40. Hogs closed weak; packers bought 38,900; shippers, 2,500; left over, \$5,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs steady at \$3.10@3.60.

EAST BUFFALO.

Estimated receipts of hogs to-day, 18 cars; sales active and higher; Yorkers, light, \$3.60@3.62 1/2; good to prime weights, \$3.65@3.70; fews 180 lbs. at \$3.75; mixed \$3.70@3.75; mediums, \$3.75@3.80; choice heavy, \$3.80@3.82 1/2; pigs, \$3.60@3.65; roughs, \$3.20@3.40. Estimated receipts of hogs to-day, 24 cars; shipments, 17 cars; shipped to New York, 11 cars; official to New York yesterday 9 1/2 cars; on sale, 106 cars. Closed easy; Yorkers, \$3.65@3.70; light, \$3.55@3.60; pigs, \$3.50@3.55, mostly at \$3.50. Some pigs and light Yorkers unsold.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs firm; good to best medium and heavy weights, \$3.65@3.70; best Yorkers, \$3.60; common to light and fair Yorkers, \$3.50@3.55; pigs, \$3.40@3.45.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs steady at \$3.50@3.65.

PEORIA.

Hogs opened steady at yesterday's average; now shade lower. Light, \$3.20@3.45; mixed, \$3.35@3.50; heavy, \$3.45@3.55; rough, \$3.15@3.30.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs steady; Yorkers, \$3.20@3.40; packers, \$3.30@3.60; butchers, \$3.55@3.65.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market on choice lambs and sheep fully 1/4c. lb. lower this week, owing to the very poor demand. Medium sheep ruled higher. We quote:

Live spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
" " medium, per lb.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Live sheep.....	4 a 4 1/2
" common to medium.....	3 a 4

LIVE POULTRY.

The demand is quite active and market rules firm and higher. Chickens sold at 7 1/2c. and roosters at 5 1/2c., except best Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, which realized 1/2c. more. Turkeys are firm, ducks and geese quiet and barely steady. Pigeons dull. We quote:

Chickens, average Westerns.....	7 1/2 a 8
Fowls, average Western.....	6 1/2 a 7
Roosters, per lb.....	5 1/2 a 6
Turkeys, average Western, per lb.....	9 a 9 1/2
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	85 a 70
" Southern.....	80
Geese, average Western, per pair.....	3 10 a 1 50
" Southern.....	85 a 1 10
Pigeons, prime old.....	20 a 25

DRESSED BEEF.

The market was fairly active, considering this being a holiday week, and prices were generally from 1/4@3/4c. higher. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " light.....	7 a 8
Common to fair Native.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " light.....	7 a 8
Good to prime Westerns.....	7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Texan.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Good to choice Heifers.....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair Heifers.....	6 a 6 1/2
Choice Cows.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Cows.....	5 1/2 a 6
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	5 a 5 1/2
Fleshy Bologna Bulls.....	6 1/2 a 6

DRESSED CALVES.

Demand fairly active and market steady. Country dressed calves were in light receipt, and with a fair demand market ruled firm. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime.....	12 a 12 1/2
" " common to good.....	11 a 12
" Country dressed, prime.....	9 1/2 a 10
" " fair to good.....	8 1/2 a 9
" " common to fair.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

With a fair demand for hogs this week prices were a shade higher. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	4 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	4 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	4 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	4 1/2
Pigs.....	4 1/2 a 5
Country dressed.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Trade was very quiet during the week, and prices ruled about steady. A few extra choice lambs brought 9 1/2c. We quote:

Good to choice lambs.....	9 a 9 1/2
Common to medium lambs.....	8 a 8 1/2
Good to prime sheep.....	8 a 7 1/2
Common to medium.....	6 1/2 a 7

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 21,941 pkgs.; previous six days, 34,265 pkgs. The weather has turned quite cold, which imparts a trifle more hopeful feeling to holders of fine turkeys, fowls and chickens. It was so mild and unfavorable West and Southwest last week, however, that many of the current receipts show up poorly and a large proportion of the Western receipts are iced. While buyers are showing a little more interest, still the general market is quiet. Turkeys are plenty, with liberal invoices of stock to arrive. Really fancy chickens and fowls are not plenty and possible to place a shade above quotations. Ducks and geese are in liberal supply, very dull and weak; squabs unchanged. We quote:

Turkeys, Selected young hens, fancy, per lb.....	11 1/2
" Mixed young hens and toms, fancy 10 1/2 a 11	
" Selected young toms, fancy.....	10 1/2
" fair to good.....	9 1/2 a 10
" inferior.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Turkeys, iced, per lb.....	17 a 19
Broilers, Phila., fancy.....	14 a 15
Chickens, Phila., good to choice.....	10 a 12
" " poor to fair.....	10 a 11
" Jersey and near-by, prime.....	10 a 11
" " fair to good.....	9 a 9 1/2
" State and Penna., good to prime.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " fair to good.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" Western, good to prime.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" " fair to good.....	7 a 7 1/2
Fowls, Jersey, good to prime.....	8 a 9
" State and Penna., good to prime.....	8 a 8 1/2
" Western, good to prime.....	7 1/2 a 8
" " poor to good.....	7 1/2 a 8
Old cocks, Western, per lb.....	5 1/2
Ducks, near-by prime.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" Western, prime.....	8 a 8 1/2
" " fair to good.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Geese, Maryland good to prime.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
" Western, fair to good.....	5 1/2 a 7 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.....	1 50 a 1 75
" small and dark, per doz.....	1 50 a 1 75

PROVISIONS.

The demand for provisions has been fairly good this week, with prices ruling steady. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs, average.....	9 a 9 1/2
" " 12 to 14.....	8 1/2 a 9
" " heavy.....	8 a 8 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	6 a 6 1/2
" " heavy.....	6 a 6 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	8 1/2 a 9
" (rib in).....	8 a 8 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	14 a 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	1 a 16
" shoulders.....	5 1/2 a 6
Pickled bellies, light.....	7 a 7 1/2
" " heavy.....	6 1/2 a 7
Fresh pork loins, City.....	7 a 7 1/2
" " Western.....	6 a 6 1/2
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl.....	a 25 00
Beef hams, in sets, ".....	a 18

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	5 40 a 5 75
" " South America.....	5 90 a 6 25
" " Brazil (bags).....	7 00 a 7 35
Compounds—Domestic.....	4 1/2 a 4 7 1/2
" Export.....	4 1/2
Prime Western lards.....	5 40 a 5 65
" City lards.....	5 a 5 1/2
" lard stearine.....	6 1/2 a 6 7 1/2
" oleo.....	5 a 5 1/2

FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	a 6
" " heads on.....	2 1/2 a 3
Halibut, White.....	a 10
" Grey.....	a 14
" Frozen.....	a
Striped bass.....	12 a 20

ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF
and PROVISION CO.,
Packers of Beef and Pork.

GENERAL OFFICE:

3919 Papin Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

BRANCHES:

West Washington Market, NEW YORK.

201 Fort Greene Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Curers of the "Leader" and "Rosebud" Brands of Hams and Bacon. Manufacturers of "White Lily" Brand of strictly Pure Lard and all kinds of Sausages. Estimates furnished on Car lots of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Spare Ribs, Lard, Etc., Casings Our Specialty.

Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS,

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

EDITORIAL.

GET YOUR HOUSE IN ORDER.

New Year is at hand. It is now time to "swear off." It is also time to make new resolves, to formulate new plans, to generally turn over a new leaf and to get your house in order. The "dead beat" is still hovering in your track. Brush her aside, for it is generally a "her." The "trading stamp" leech is at your financial door. Pull the vile thing off and cast it out even though it took a little vitality from you by the act.

There are many other house cleaning items which should engage the immediate attention of the methodical and clear headed butcher. If you have kept your expenses itemized and the accounts separated during the last year you will be able to see where your losses came from, and where you can correct the expensive errors the next year. Every large business house takes an inventory of stock and adds itself up to see where it stands and the particular things which caused it to stand just there. Every business is subject to the inexorable laws which regulate profit and loss. The retail marketman can no more escape these and work profitably upon other lines than can any one else. The beginning of the year is the time at which every business man should have his "last year's" business wound up, and its blunders and their lessons before him for correction during the next twelve months. Next year should find a new plan in action with the errors of the past erased.

Having your house in order, and your new leaf of resolutions sworn to and turned over, the intelligent and determined marketman who has felt his wrongs and wishes them righted goes to work at the opportune time to forward his plans for relief. With January, the serious matters of 1899 are taken up in earnest. Commercial and legislative bodies take on their greatest activity. The retailer has only to do with the latter.

Every Retail Butchers' Association should have its remedial legislation planned, bills drawn, steering machinery in order, and every detail in order for introducing and pushing through the various City Councils, and State Legislatures, those measures which they need, and they feel should be on the statute books. If these things have not been attended to the house is not in order. It is too late to wait until legislative bodies meet before other bodies begin to move for their own self preservation.

Every butcher should ask himself the pointed questions: "In what order is my house for next year's business?" "What position is my association in for fighting evils and pushing legislation for my relief and that of my

craft?" Having looked into all of the corners and crevices where these queries will lead his inquiring mind, each marketman will be in a position to see just where he and his market "are at." He will look out into the moving legislative machinery and see just what the grind will mill for him. The retail trade should wake up with the general activity of the new year and strive with others to improve position and the trade of the craft.

AN INDIGESTION EPIDEMIC.

The "fight to a finish" argument in a business controversy seems to us to be foolish and suicidal even when the "argue to the limit" alternative has failed. The expedient of a compromise is always available and is conducive to better feeling and to better results in the end.

At present the Retail Butchers' Association of Cleveland, Ohio, is engaged in a fight with the Cleveland Provision Company. The company stands for a "fight to a finish." At the present time both parties are engaged in showing their customers how cheaply meat can be had during this trade war. Later they will rise from the smoke of the contest fully imbued with the idea that the difference between the old and the new price is the excessive margin of profit heretofore charged for these meats, while such is not the case.

The business of a retail butcher is to retail meat. No wholesaler will deny that. The wholesaler, then, who undertakes to invade the retail field, while at the same time trying to wholesale, is out of his field, and is the offender. Still, diplomacy and other friendly arguments and influences can be brought to bear to modify the conflicting forces. If at some stage earlier in the fight the retailers had established a boycott against the competing company, then it must perforce save its business life by becoming its own retail customer to sell to the public. This we do not know. At the best, these cut-throat wars are killing and demoralizing. The matter has gone too far. The contending parties have carried their fight into the stomachs of the people.

When the fight was on pork, everybody bought and ate pork until the whole City of Cleveland is now suffering from indigestion. Dr. G. W. Hopkins, commenting upon this fact, says:

"I attribute this to the pork war. The low price of pork has induced great sales of this meat, and a lot of people are eating too much of it. Pork is rich food and, if consumed to the exclusion of other edibles, will surely cause a disarrangement of the digestive functions."

Now that beef has been thrown into the

fight, the swine and the bovine will root and toss each other in their contest for the disorganized digestion of the enter. In the meantime, these two meat bodies are trying to destroy each other. It will be interesting for Health Officers and doctors to watch this diet of pork and beef. The following is the status quo, for Benjamin Rose, president of the Provision Company, says:

"There is nothing new in the situation. We have no idea of abandoning our prices, and so far as I know the retail butchers have taken no steps towards relinquishing their fight. We have had no communication from them for some time."

The retailers are equally firm and declare a bitter and protracted war.

The reaction of all this nonsense will be that the whole meat trade of this important Western city will suffer from business indigestion, and many good houses will find themselves embarrassed and bound for years. Our advice to these and all other parties in similar situations is to think and get together. It is more philosophical to concede points in a business compromise than it is to throw away time, money and good temper in a boyish fight, which must have an unpleasant finish.

BOB VEAL SCARE.

The butchers of Philadelphia are in trouble over selling unwholesome meats. The country farmers are innocently guilty if we may be permitted the paradoxical expression, of selling diseased animals. A farmer is not a cow doctor, so he gets the retailer in the meshes. Three butchers, however, exposed condemned veal for sale. They are Concetta Rago, I. Pichitti and Theresa Luichi.

In regard to "bob" or "monkey" veal Dr. Schriver, of Philadelphia, says:

"Age has all to do with the condition of the meat after death. Sometimes a calf is born small, and at the age of three weeks will not weigh fifty pounds, the legal weight. However, the meat would not be condemned because of weight. The condition of the flesh would show the age. The reason for the law is that veal when killed too young is unhealthy, as it is found that it produces serious indigestion."

The "bob" veal law of Pennsylvania requires the calf to be at least three weeks old, and to weigh at least 50 lb. The New York law is four weeks old and 45 lb minimum weight.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

We are a funny people. We will not allow our own butchers to sell us dead horse for our own tables, but we let Germany ship us anything just so it is labeled "bologna" and "frankfurter." We are stomach, head and pen "agin" horse meat.

"Cheese is still advancing," says an exchange. Well, our cheese is pretty old, but it hasn't livened up enough yet to advance. When we catch our cheese walking we will fence it in and have those cheese "deacons" arrested by the "bob" inspectors.

An English shipping company "refuses to further handle or haul Irish eggs, because of breakage and pilfering." Well, now, these eggs shouldn't break and pilfer.

The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 1,800 lbs.; 21 calves, 1,050 lbs.; veal, 1,050 lbs.; 4 livers, 40 lbs.; hogs, 4,450 lbs.; mutton, 1,500 lbs.; 35 barrels poultry, 7,000 lbs.; 12 qtrs. horse meat, 1,500 lbs.

Trade News and Hints

A Novel Meat Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE regulating the slaughtering of cattle and all other animals at the abattoirs, and providing a system of inspection of meats.

Be it ordained by the Council of New Orleans:

Section 1. That all livers, lungs (lights), spleens (melts), and tongues of all animals slaughtered at any abattoir or slaughterhouse within the Parish of Orleans shall be hung on racks provided for that purpose, immediately after the slaughtering and removal from the carcasses of the animals and shall there remain until the meat inspector of the Board of Health shall have examined and inspected the same, and shall not be removed therefrom except by permission of said inspector, and all such organs shall be marked by the butchers on placing them on the rack in such manner that the said organs can be easily identified with the carcasses from which they have been removed.

Section 2. Be it further ordained, That at least one inch of the diaphragm or skirt of all carcasses of all slaughtered animals shall be left on the animal slaughtered, or until the meat inspector shall have examined, inspected and passed the same, and that all the parietal pleurae, or the lining of the chest cavity, and the parietal peritoneum, or casing of the abdominal cavity, ordinarily removed in the process commonly known as "stripping" until after the inspection of the meat inspector.

Section 3. Be it further ordained, That no person shall urinate, defecate or commit any nuisance whatsoever in the slaughtering pens of any abattoir or slaughterhouse, or within fifty feet thereto.

Section 4. Be it further ordained, That all slaughtering and dressing of animals shall be completed, and all offal, refuse, horns, etc., shall be removed daily not later than 5:30 p. m., and the tubs, buckets or other receptacles in which they are deposited shall be cleansed and disinfected from time to time as the meat inspector may direct, and the floors, walls, etc., of the slaughtering pens shall be flushed, washed and thoroughly cleansed each day. Provided, That in special cases, when in the opinion of the meat inspector, the circumstances or necessities warrant the same, that officer may grant special permits to dispense with the observance of the provisions of this section; provided, further, That in no case shall the premises remain uncleared for a longer period than twenty-four.

Section 5. Be it further ordained, That all

animals condemned and rejected by said inspector will remain the property of the butcher, but must be delivered by him immediately upon the order of the inspector for the owner's account to some responsible rendering establishment situated within a reasonable distance from such abattoir or slaughterhouse.

Section 6. Be it further ordained, That when meats or products of an abattoir, etc., are condemned in a refrigerator or cooler, or slaughterhouse, or public or private markets, or wherever exposed for sale, they shall be removed immediately on the order of the inspector and shall at his discretion, by him, be saturated with such agent (chemical) as will prevent such condemned meat being sold for food.

Section 7. Be it further ordained, That in the event of the rejection of any animal by the said inspector, permission is hereby granted to the owner of the said animal so rejected, to kill another one in order to replace same, even after the hour aforementioned.

Section 8. Be it further ordained, That the practice of opening the contents of the digestive organs on the floors of the slaughtering pens is prohibited.

Section 9. Be it further ordained, That all meats, livers, lungs, spleens, tongues, brains and kidneys, brought into the Parish of Orleans, shall be removed from the boxes, or shall have the material in which they are shipped removed, so that the meat inspector can thoroughly inspect such meats or organs.

Section 10. Be it further ordained, That all meats brought into the Parish of Orleans requiring inspection under Ordinance 13,487 C. S., must bear evidence of having undergone previous inspection—i. e., must bear the stamp or certificate of some specially accredited State, municipal or United States official, attesting the fact that the animal has passed both an ante and post mortem inspection.

Section 11. Be it further ordained, That any person or persons, firms or firm, corporation or corporations violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction before any Recorder, be fined a sum not exceeding twenty-five (\$25) dollars and in default of payment of such fine be committed to the Parish Prison for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days, or shall be both fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the Recorder, provided that no fine shall exceed twenty-five (\$25) dollars, nor the imprisonment thirty (30) days.

Each violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense, and shall subject the offender to the penalties herein provided for.

Adopted by the Council of the City of New Orleans, August 30th, 1898.

Approved August 31, 1898.

The Standard Meat Market now on Main street, Taunton, Mass., will this week move into their new place at 11 Broadway.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Toledo retail butchers have formed a Retail Butchers' Protective Association, which will be a member of the National Association. This, we presume, is in contradistinction to the present Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association of that city. The officers of the new association are: E. G. Ashley, president; Charles Meyers, vice-president; Frank Emch, secretary; Jacob Folger, treasurer; Henry Ditman, sergeant-at-arms; Fred Zimmerman, inside guard; George Cramer, outside guard.

The German Retail Butchers of Indianapolis have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Charles Heinrich; vice-president, Carl Walker; secretary, William Woerner; treasurer, William Derlette; trustees, Con Bauer, George Derlette and John Haffner. The annual Christmas ball was given at Mozart Hall, Dec. 26, and was in charge of the following committee: Phil Klein, George Woessner, Sebastian Oeftering, George Derlette, Henry Stock. The association has a membership of sixty of the leading master butchers of the city. Its annual balls are always well conducted and pleasant events.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Cleveland, Ohio, is still tugging at certain wholesalers, whom they claim are selling bolognas and hams to restaurants. They are chainging up with New York and the Eastern association for a combined attack all along the line. The Western houses are holding aloof from the Cleveland fight.

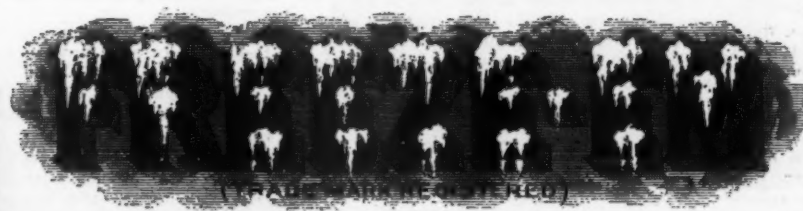
The Cleveland Provision Company in its fight with the local Butchers' Association, gave orders last week to begin retailing beef at wholesale prices.

Last week the Retail Butchers' Association of Oswego, N. Y., elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. S. Carter; first vice-president, John Elder; second vice-president, William Bazley; recording secretary, John Woods; financial secretary, Edward Bazley; sergeant-at-arms, Henry Pullen.

The officers will be installed at the next meeting of the association, which occurs the second Monday in January.

At the regular meeting of the New Haven, Ohio, Retail Butchers' Association, held in the Insurance Building last week, only routine business was transacted. Important matters were outlined for action on Dec. 27.

The State Retail Butchers' Protective Association has been organized in Ohio with the following as its officers: President, A. J. Hosey, Cleveland; first vice-president, E. G. Ashley, Toledo; second vice-president, E. E. Bair, Canton; financial secretary, George Blossman, Canton; treasurer, A. M. Appel, Youngstown. It was decided to hold the State convention in Toledo next June.



FREEZE-EM will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Porkloins, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from one to three weeks in just as fresh a condition as if the meat were frozen.

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FREEZE-EM

prevents slime and mold on meat, and absolutely does away with the necessity of trimming, thereby making a great saving to butchers.

FREEZE-EM is healthful, it cannot be detected, and does not destroy the natural flavor of the meat.

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CHEMISTS,
249-251-253 S. Jefferson St.,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

THE GERMANIA'S NEW BANKING HOUSE.

President Edward C. Schaefer, Vice-President Henry W. Schmidt and Second Vice-President Charles A. King, of the Germania Bank, assisted during the day by the other officers and the directors of the bank, were the genial hosts on Thursday to the many friends of the institution who called and paid their respects at the new and elegant banking offices of the Germania, in the handsome and imposing building just erected at the corner of Spring street and the Bowery. The building was thrown open for inspection from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and a very large number of prominent bankers and distinguished gentlemen called and had an interested look through the sumptuous and capacious premises. The structure itself is a six-story one, fronting 60 feet on the Bowery and running back 100 feet on Spring street.

The first floor which contains the banking offices is built of Maine granite, finished within with a richly colored marble. The other stories are of iron and brick. In the basement are the strong boxes and vaults. They are marvels of ingenuity and safety against the usual enemy.

From the Sienna marble front counter to the smallest fitting or piece of furniture the marble and the rich woods are elegant and cheerful in the extreme. The floor itself is a marble mosaic, while all of the desks and other woodwork are of smooth grained dark Mexican mahogany. The ceilings are tastily decorated to harmonize with the other trimmings.

The large deposit vaults are conveniently arranged and will accommodate about 4,500 boxes for individual safe depositors, the dimensions of the whole thing being 15 feet wide, 32 feet long and 8 feet high. The individual boxes are built of chrome steel 3½ inches thick. These are all enclosed with masonry.

To the many conveniences are added coupon and committee rooms and a ladies' parlor.

Business in the new quarters opens Jan. 2. The banking offices on the ground floor are 38x75 feet, and very light.

The other stories are available for business offices. The dining room and the kitchen are on the top floor, as are other apartments. All in all the Germania Bank is to be congratulated and wished a very happy New Year.

Home-Cured Pork.

Farmers often eat up their fresh pork in a hurry to get rid of it, for fear it will taint, when they could cure and easily keep it. Grocers also buy fresh and could save by curing. To these two we offer the following method of curing bacon at home, or in the store:

Where pork is put up for family use a stone jar of 15 to 20 gallons is better than a barrel. Put an inch of salt on the bottom of this jar, and pack the side pork on edge as closely as possible. Then fill in all the spaces between the pork with salt. Put a cover over this and weight it down. Last of all make a strong brine, putting in an ounce of saltpetre for every jar, and pour it over the whole in quantity sufficient to cover the meat at all times. The effect of the saltpetre is to prevent the meat from getting too hard. Meat that is to be smoked is better to be cured with salt to which one-half its weight of sugar has been added, and one ounce of saltpetre mixed through the whole. This may be cured in ten days or two weeks. The sugar greatly improves the flavor of the meat, as salt, sugar and the saltpetre are rubbed into the meat every third day, making the change from one barrel to another until salt enough. Then smoke the bacon and hams treated in this way and they will be much better than bacon or hams cured in brine.

All pieces with much bone, as the spare ribs, head and extremities, should be used during cold weather, or else kept always under brine, with frequent looking at its surface to see if scum is rising. If it is the brine should be removed and boiled to cause its impurities to rise, and then after these are removed it should be turned on again, placing the meat first in a layer of fresh salt. As most of the country butchering is done at the beginning of winter, as good a plan as any is to freeze the spare ribs and keep them frozen in a clean, dry place where they will always be surrounded by cold fresh air.

A Canned Goods Banquet.

"One might sit down in the wilds of Africa and enjoy a delicate and elaborate banquet. He need not be ashamed to invite the most sensitive guest to his table, provided he has brought enough cans of stuff with him and has exercised discretion and taste in the selection of his items. The packing industry has become so perfect and of such wide range that this dietetic state of affairs is possible. The following fastidious menu fitly illustrates the ability of canned goods to supply the whole bill of fare:

Oysters.
(Club House Brand.)
Kalamazoo Celery. Richelieu Olives.
Soup.
Snider's Cream of Tomatoes.
Fish.
Eastport Sardines. Cleveland Whitefish.
Roasts.
E. K. Pond's Roast Turkey.
Armour's Roast Beef.
Curtice's Roast Capon.
Monarch Cranberry Sauce.
Anderson's Sweet Potatoes.
Entrees.
Libby's Sliced Tongue.
Swift's Sliced Corn Beef.
Fairbank's Sliced Ham.
French Pate de Foie Gras.
Vegetables.
Country Gentleman Corn. B. & M. Succotash.
Lakeside Peas. Bonvallet Asparagus.
Campbell's Jersey Stewed Tomatoes.
Dessert.
R. & R. Plum Pudding.
Hickmott's Sliced Peaches.
MacLaren's Cheese. Borden's Coffee.

A New Packing Company.

S. H. Budlong & Son, of Utica, N. Y., have purchased an interest in the Davies Packing Company of that city. This packing house was recently purchased by John Davies, a prominent Utica butcher. Budlong & Son are well known people. They have represented Armours in Utica for about fifteen years. The packing company will now be known as S. H. Budlong, Son & Co. This concern propose to slaughter and pack from 600 to 1,000 hogs per week.

Curious Butchers' Custom in Berlin.

A curious custom is made known by a correspondent in Berlin. The butchers of that town are in the habit of informing their customers of the days on which fresh sausages are made by placing a chair, covered with a large, clean apron, at the side of the shop door.

Horse Meat for City Use.

The sanitary inspectors on Wednesday condemned and had destroyed 1,500 lb of horse meat shipped into New York City from Delaware county, N. Y., for local consumption. Roff & Gifford, of Sidney Centre, made the shipment. Section 86 of the New York City Sanitary Code prohibits the slaughter of horses within the city limits and the sale of horse flesh for table food.

A Big Beef.

A very large beef was slaughtered for Christmas at St. Louis, Mo., by the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Co. The heavy steer pulled the scales down to 2,380 pounds. This is the biggest beef in line this year. The animal was raised by Henry Herring of Winchester, Ill. It was from a red polled bull out of a Shorthorn cow. Butcher Louis Schaefer, of the Union Market, St. Louis, was the fortunate purchaser of this big bullock. St. Louis hasn't seen so much meat walk around on one steer for many seasons. He is top weight for a beef steer out there.

A Lunch for Three Cents.

(From the Baltimore News.)

The smallest restaurant in Baltimore is owned by Norman W. Tumbelson, aged 22 years. He caters only for the trade of the newsboys, and does a thriving business in three-cent lunches and cheap ticklers of the palate. The restaurant is in a small frame room, attached to the building on the west side of Grant street, and is about twenty feet long and a yard wide. Young Tumbelson secured permission about eight months ago to open a stand in the place. He erected a small counter, leaving barely enough room to walk about. Next he secured three oil stoves and then hung out neat placards announcing his opening. The newsboys took him into their hearts, and many odd pennies fell in his way. At first he sold milk shakes and candy, cakes and sandwiches, but he now furnishes a lunch for three cents for newsboys only, including soup, choice of beef, liver or pork, with mashed potatoes and pickled beets. Coffee is one and three cents a cup, cheese sandwiches, one two and three cents, soup, three and five cents a bowl, and other things in proportion. The newsboys swear by the restaurant keeper because he jokes with them and often feeds a poor and hungry waif for nothing.

Those Trading Stamps.

The Biddeford, Me., Board of Trade took up the trading stamp scheme at their last meeting and lambasted it. W. E. Youland said: "It is unbusinesslike as an advertising plan, and an imposition on merchants." A big merchant said: "I believe Biddeford is just now full of dead hopes on account of it." Henry I. Lord said that all but two merchants condemned the coupon scheme as unholy and unwise.

The stamp companies threatened the merchants to start stores in opposition to them if they did not go into the scheme. On motion of Dr. John Lord this resolution was passed: "It is the sense of this Board that the trading stamp scheme is detrimental to the financial interests of the business men."

The Augusta, Me., association is hot on the trail of the trading stamp, and the stamps are feeling it.

The butchers and grocers of Newport, R. I., are going through the throes of protest and resolution.

The trading stamp scheme has about been kicked to death in New Haven, Conn., as it deserves.

The Binghamton, N. Y., association has garroted the thing and signed an iron-clad rule against all stamps.

The Dominion Trading Stamp Company put its grip on the commercial throat at Brantford, Canada, recently and paid \$75 license for the privilege. The same schemer throttled the city of Woodstock, also in Canada, and declined to pay a license. It was promptly fined, as promptly paid, and went to work on the innocent "Canuck." Thus they start and eventually get routed into the outer unread circle.

Local AND Personal

**** Louis Bernstein**, manager of Armour & Co.'s Williamsburg branch in Brooklyn, has gone on a trip to Chicago. It is a bit cold out that way now, but he is used to the cooler.

**** Manager Sweeney**, of the provision department of Armour & Co.'s branch at Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, has gone West for a bit of recreation. He headed straight for Chicago. When a Western blizzard heard that Mr. Sweeney was one of the coolest propositions to be found in a cooler, it headed for Texas. So Chicago is a bit warmer now.

**** Mr. Spear and Mr. Blackman**, of the Armour & Co. general staff, had a pleasant "dodge out" to their homes on Christmas. They are fresher and feel better at their desks these tired business times in consequence. Recreation is relaxing.

**** Wm. Von Bargaen**, of Armour & Co., at Manhattan market was somewhat gripped last week. He did not meet a cable car, but he was hit, and now feels better.

**** Mr. Charles K. Armour**, of the Armour Packing Company, was out of the city during the week, just enjoying himself and having a look around.

**** The car horses on Tenth avenue** are too law abiding. They should scorch a bit and take some chances of getting "pulled," for they now hurl people recklessly through the air at the rate of four or five miles per hour.

**** A West Washington Market gentleman** took twenty-four pearls from an oyster Tuesday. There wasn't a fortune in them, but just think of the possibilities! These are what dealers in precious stones call pearl "warts."

**** August Lowenstein**, the oldest butcher in Cincinnati, died in that city last week. He was nearly fifty years in the meat business and for a time a member of the Board of Trade.

**** Armour & Co.** will soon open a new branch at New Britain, Conn., in the old Thomas McCabe & Co.'s place on Main street, in the rear of the Railroad Block. A Western man will likely be the manager.

**** The Cudahy Packing Company** has obtained a judgment against John A. Wicks for \$577.

**** E. G. Thayer**, of Amherst, Mass., is thinking of again going into the meat business.

**** Gottlieb Schwiager**, a wealthy retired butcher of College Point, Brooklyn, died at his home of heart disease on Friday of last week, at the age of 79 years.

**** The Jacob Dold Packing Company**, of Buffalo, N. Y., has filed an execution for \$189.48 against Barbara Knaszak, the local female butcher. She is the same woman who mistook Constable Kane for a live steer, figuratively speaking, and went at him with a cleaver.

**** The Hoffman Meat Company**, of New Haven, Conn., secured an attachment against one Liebermann of that city. Constable Fred Siebert in trying to serve the writ, after a lively tussel with the massive heroine of the impromptu "scrap," finally considered the papers served and withdrew for fresh and undefiled air.

**** The pack of wagons and the hustle of small stock down about A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co.**, on West 45th street, and about there generally would seem to indicate that there wasn't a chicken or a turkey or a duck or a goose in the market. Mr. Corcoran and George Fleir seem to be giving the poultry market a run for its money. And Straus Bros. are not sleeping on the corner, either.

**** Wallie Blumenthal**, the tireless motor of energy of the United Dressed Beef Co., at 44th street and 1st avenue, was finally convinced one day that he was ill. Grippe. He has been housed up at his home for about two weeks as a consequence. He is again at his desk, but looks so well from this sick rest that one would hardly think him indisposed unless told so. If he couldn't fully enjoy a Merry Christmas, we trust that he will a Happy New Year.

Nelson Morris' New Branch.

Nelson Morris & Co. opened their extensive branch house at Baltimore, Md., Monday of last last week. It is in a prominent business center, right in the heart of the city, at the corner of Howard and Pratt streets. Heretofore this company has done business from two branches in different parts of the city. The concentration of them into this large and modern structure was a wise, important and necessary move. This branch is new and modern in every particular. The latest new and improved thing has been installed so that this packinghouse is fitted from the latest scientific conveniences. The two old branches have been closed. Mr. Sol Greenwald, one of Nelson Morris' best and safest men, is the manager of this branch.

"Dock Him? No."

The Harlem Packinghouse, at 120th street and 3d avenue, looked on Wednesday as if Santa Claus came in and cleaned the racks of turkeys and other good things for every one. The barrels of supplies to take their places and make up the "devastation" shows, however, that Richard Webber, while he bows gracefully to the raid of the Christmas patriarch, is always supplied with the replenisher for New Year. The Harlem Packinghouse is a sort of Greek Cross, running through from everywhere to everywhere. Everywhere you go there is a nest of pleasant-looking men working with their heart-in-it for their just "boss." We once heard Mr. Webber say in regard to a too-much Christmased employee: "Send him home for the day; poor fellow, he got too much. He'll be all right to-morrow. Dock him? No." Such a man deserves to own the biggest retail market in the world.

A Richmond Visitor.

Mr. A. Eichel, of A. Eichel & Co., the prominent meat marketman and live stock dealer of Richmond, Va., was in New York on Wednesday. He was on a tour of inspection inasmuch as he purposes spreading out in the meat line and also into cold storage. Mr. Eichel naturally gravitated to the Harlem Packing House, at 120th street and 3rd avenue, and said he "saw the whole thing" in that elaborate and marvellously easy working market. The intricate details worked without a hitch and he simply rambled and gathered in the ideas. As many of these as possible he will incorporate into the extensions and enlargements of his own big business which he contemplates making in the near future. Eichel & Co.'s large place at 315-317 North 6th street, Richmond, is already a pretentious affair, demonstrating the business capacity of the proprietors.

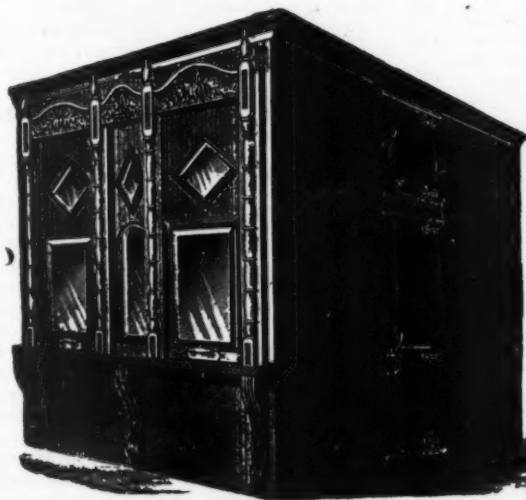
Armour Branch Cleaning.

Armour & Co. are overhauling and repairing their important branches at 20th and Henderson streets, Hoboken, and 3d and Henderson streets, Jersey City, N. J. It is the traditional policy of this pioneer and great packing concern to keep all of the limbs of the big parent business tree fresh looking, vigorous and trim.

ALL TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS
in the New York Telephone
Company's system are provided
with Long Distance Tele-
phones, Metallic Circuit Lines,
and the highest grade of ser-
vice. The Rates vary only with
the amount of use made of the
Service. This method makes
the cost of telephone service
at RESIDENCES and PRIVATE
STABLES very moderate.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St., 952 Broadway, 115 W. 34th St.

It's Hill's Dry Cold.....



This is one of our many styles of butcher boxes. Not as ornamental as many we have built, but it is a MEAT PRESERVER and an ICE SAVER.

NO MORE SPOILED MEATS or EXORBITANT ICE BILLS.

Our reputation and guarantee back of all our work. That is worth something, isn't it? And they cost no more than the inferior makes. Write for Catalogue.

C. V. HILL & CO.
TRENTON, N. J.

Brooklyn Agent, HENRY C. BULLWINKEL,
226-228 Market Avenue, Wallabout Market.

TRACKING A SPECIALTY. It will pay you to have our prices on Tracking and Rollers.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, December 30, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

(Mortgages.)

London, Phil., 250 Monroe st.; to M.
Cohen (Filed Dec. 28)..... \$40

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

(Mortgages.)

Dunne, Thomas, 657 Franklin ave.;
to Natl. Cash Register Co. (R.)
(Filed Dec. 27)..... \$105
Weingarten, Sam., 132 Cook st.; to
Abraham Weingarten (Filed Dec.
28)..... 150

(Bills of Sale.)

Wieland, J., Linwood st. & Blake ave.;
to Mary J. Manning (Filed Dec. 29) nom.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

(Mortgages.)

Zakrzowski, Frank, et al., Bayonne; to
S. Levy..... \$500

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, December 30, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

(Mortgages.)

La Grange, G. C. & A. J., 125-127 W.
34th st.; to Walton & Megacy (Filed
Dec. 23)..... \$1,100
Smith, G. C., 490 Broome st. (Filed
Dec. 23)..... 90
Peterman, A., 2535 8th ave.; to J. Du-
hut (Dec. 24)..... 60
Neimeyer & Bollway, 1672 Ave. A.; to
A. H. Corder (Filed Dec. 24)..... 1,200
Guezziro, V., 79 Mulberry st.; to Mrs.
C. Pezzella (Filed Dec. 27)..... 1,300
Pagano, D. & C., 128 Mulberry st.; to
Mrs. C. Pezzella (Filed Dec. 27)..... 1,600
Freund, H., 11 Market st.; to S. Levin
(Filed Dec. 27)..... 35
Schmidt, Carl, 328 W. 16th st.; to
Caroline Schmidt (Filed Dec. 28)..... \$1,100
Spullberger, D., 185 Ave. C; to R.
Spullberger (Filed Dec. 29)..... 100
Campbell, Michel, 851 Broadway; to
Peter Campbell (Filed Dec. 29)..... 420
Steiner, Alex., 182 E. 124th st.; to C.
Alt (Filed Dec. 29)..... 250

(Bills of Sale.)

De Marco & Rizzuto, 330 E. 115th st.;
to C. Pignataro (Filed Dec. 24)..... \$90
Bahlruth, Anna, 466½ Pearl st.; to
L. Leschbor (Filed Dec. 24)..... 1
Volanti, P., 70½ E. 10th st.; to J. M.
Foller (Filed Dec. 27)..... 600

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

(Mortgages.)

Van Cleef, John C., Mansion House;
to James C. Colgate (Filed Dec. 27)..... \$13,000
Miller, William, 333 Crescent st.; to
Susannah Lechl (Filed Dec. 28)..... 200

(Bills of Sale.)

Johnston Bros., Neven st., near
Flatbush ave.; to Justus L. Buckley,
et al., trustees Est. Daniel B. Fay-
erweather (Filed Dec. 24)..... nom.
Hartmann, Charles, Rockaway ave.,
to Sumpter st.; to Andrew Hanel-
son (Filed Dec. 27)..... \$109
Siemers, Hermann, 393 Hicks st.; to
Hermann Schub (Filed Dec. 27)..... 200

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

(Mortgages.)

Zakrzowski, Frank, et al., Bayonne;
to S. Levy..... (see grocers.)

BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—Frederick Brusie, Col-
linsville; hotel; burned out.—John Gray,
Hartford; restaurant; transferred business to
his wife.—Timothy F. Meagher, Hartford;
hotel, etc., receiver's release of chattel mort-
gage, \$1,000.—Wm. G. Gunning, New Haven;
hotel; chattel mortgage, \$230.—John S.
Lawrence, West Haven; hotel, R. E. mort-
gage, \$6,500.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—J. T. Earn-
shaw, Washington; provisions; assigned.

GEORGIA.—Geo. A. Hudson, Savannah;
wholesale fish; dead.—W. W. Rawlins, Al-
bany; meat market; real estate mortgage,
died, \$1,000.

INDIANA.—W. H. Van Orman & Son,
Anderson; hotel; sold out.—Wm. F. Scharf,
Aurora; butcher; real estate mortgage, \$200.
—Bogan & Stafford, Elwood; restaurant; in-
dividually chattel mortgage, \$600.—Leikauf
Packing Co., Fort Wayne; beef and pork
packers; chattel mortgage, \$600.—Chas.
Drewes, Indianapolis; meats, etc.; real estate
mortgage, \$500.—Albert R. Worm, Indiana-
polis; meat; real estate mortgage, \$1,000.

MARYLAND.—Wm. C. Stick, Manchester;
hotel; sold out.—John H. Filbert, Baltimore;
provisions; assigned.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Brooks Bros., Lynn;
provisions; dissolved.—Thomas S. McWhirk,
Milton; provisions; real estate mortgage, \$500.
Otis E. Bowen, Needham; provisions; sold;
real estate, \$1, and real estate mortgage, \$1-
256.—Johnson Bros., Quincy; provisions;
Robert T. Johnson individually, real estate
mortgage, \$3,000.

MISSOURI.—B. F. Weldman, Lamar;
meats; warranty deed, \$450; sold out.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—C. E. & F. H. Fi-
field, Tilton; provisions; damaged by fire.—
Mrs. M. E. Alton, Manchester; provisions,
etc.; Martha E. Alton individually, real
estate and chattel mortgage, \$300.

NEW YORK.—Louis Lang, Hempstead;
hotel; dead.—J. R. Hawley, Jordan; hotel;
out of business.—J. W. Beardsley's Sons'
(inc.) New York City; provisions; Geo. A.
Beardsley, president, dead.—Mrs. F. L.
Jones, Stapleton; hotel; dead.—M. L. Wurz-
burger, Syracuse; hotel; damaged by fire.—
John T. Weisser, Buffalo; meat; chattel mort-
gage, \$700.—Mohlar, Stratton & Post, New
fane; meat market; receiver appointed.

OHIO.—Nehemiah Cox, Uhrichsville; meat;
real estate mortgage, \$1,200.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Geo. Etzel, Pittsburg;
meats; real estate mortgage, \$10,000.—John
Boyle, Shawn; hotel; judgment, \$465.

UTAH.—Geo. Allwag, Salt Lake City; res-
taurant; sold out.—F. Schneider, Salt Lake
City; meat, sold out.—Bruce & Taylor,
Ogden; meat; chattel mortgage, \$150.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Wm. Rutledge, Mar-
tinsburg; hotel; dead.

More Butchers Fined.

Constable Woelkers, acting as agent for
the Butchers' Association of Scranton, Pa.,
is invoking the law to prevent the butcher
shops keeping open on Sunday. Yesterday he
arrested Henry Connor of Robinson street
and Adolph Oldakowski of South Washing-
ton avenue. They were given a hearing be-
fore Alderman Lentz and were fined \$2
each. The Butchers' Association want all
shops closed on Sunday during the winter
months, when it is not necessary that they
should be open.

Warrants have been sworn out at Detroit,
Mich., by the Deputy Food Commissioner
against the following retailers under the gen-
eral food statute: James Downie, Louis Jar-
vis, William H. Green, Charles Addison,
David Morphy, John Blessed, Clarence Chry-
sler, William A. Moore, J. Henry Smith,
Charles Hilderscheid, Frederick Addison and
Thomas Horrigan.

New Shops.

Mr. Marsh, of Irvington, N. J., has opened
a new meat market at Bernardsville in that
State.

Van Ness & Hollenbeck are about to open
a new meat market on South Perry street,
Johnstown, N. Y.

Ralph Temple has opened a new meat mar-
ket in the Weinberg block at Granville, N. Y.
Peter and A. W. Deibel opened their Pio-
neer market, at 311 West Federal street,
Youngstown, O.

James Rumbaugh has opened a butcher
shop at Fort Madison, Ia.

Charles Felter will open a meat market at
Durhamville, N. Y., early in January.

C. F. Elliott has added a meat department
to his line of business at Canterbury, N. H.
Frank Parker has opened a new meat mar-
ket at cor. Burlington and Middlesex streets,
Gloucester City, N. J.

John McBurney has opened a new meat
market in the Ferris building at River street,
Sandy Hill, N. Y.

Charles Proctor and Thomas Atkins have
opened a new meat market at Cassville, N. Y.

John Miller has opened a new meat market
in the Yates building, Westmoreland, N. Y.

Daniel Cornue has opened a new meat mar-
ket at St. Johnsville, N. Y.

Anton Mainz has opened his meat market
at Sparta, Minn.

W. T. Gage has opened a meat market in
Norwood, N. Y.

J. W. Daly has opened a new cash meat
market at Burlington, Vt.

Business Changes.

Eugene Downing has bought out the meat
business of William Rollins at Westworth,
N. H.

Charles H. Hayden has purchased the meat
market of Horace Drury & Sons, at Athol,
Mass. Mr. Hayden formerly drove a cart
for Fred H. Fay. He is well known and
popular.

Caron Bros. have purchased the provision
market of Alfred Labbee at 146 Water street,
Fitchburg, Mass.

W. Prince Spooner has purchased the meat
market of Nye & Allen at Oriskany Falls,
N. Y.

Leroy Thayer has purchased an interest
in the Red Lion Inn Market at Randolph,
Vt.

John Jehu has bought the market of George
Wolverton at Trumansburg.

Fred A. Clothier, of Corinth, and Henry L.
Clothier, of Glens Falls, N. Y., under the
firm name of Clothier Brothers, have bought
out the stock and fixtures of John S. Pow-
ers, at South and Elm streets, Glens Falls.

Frank Hatch, of Holliston, Mass., will re-
open the meat market in the Clark block,
North Brookfield, in that State, formerly
owned by Walter T. Bigelow.

A New Yorker West.

A. Weber, the Kansas City butcher, who
introduced Gotham style into that western
city's meat life, by contracting for 1,358
Christmas cattle at an average of \$6 per 100
was formerly a New York butcher, and is
well known in the Greater City. Weber is
a gamy buyer at the figures above quoted,
and he bought the finest of special bred, and
hand fed beef. He is well known in the
East in the meat line.

Champion Meat Cutting.

C. D. Hoblitt of 821 28th avenue, N. E.,
Minneapolis, Minn., is out with a challenge
to meet any butcher in the world in a meat
cutting contest for \$100 a side. The size of
the stake bluffs out distant contestants, but it
attracted a nearby cleaver wielders, as J.
M. Reynolds of Camden says he will go up
against him.

An Interesting Spice Mill.

Spices are so adulterated these days that buyers are often confused when buying. Pure spices are usually higher than the popular priced inferior goods. The word "pepper" for instance, sells a lot of stuff which is either inferior pepper, or not all pepper. Knowing that John R. Havens, of 106 Warren street, was one of the most reliable pepper merchants in New York, a representative of "The National Provisioner" called upon him at his milling house and store rooms at the above number, corner of Warren and Washington streets, and was agreeably surprised at the strength, cheapness and quality of the pepper and other spices of this old and reliable house. The pride of the Columbia Mills, which is one of the finest spice concerns in the city, is that an even grade of goods is produced. Having been in Singapore and other parts of India, and knowing the genuine spice, we were astonished to find a reliable house selling honest, pure white Singapore pepper, floured, at 16c. per pound. Mr. Havens explained this by saying that he bought low and was satisfied with a legitimate trade profit. A reference to the statements in his advertisement on page 33 in this paper and an examination of the pepper, which was being milled for the trade, showed that the spices were just as advertised. We say this after having seen and inspected these peppers. A short talk and a careful inspection of the goods will show that Mr. Havens is straight and so are his goods. With our surprise was aroused at the combined cheapness and pure quality of white pepper, we subsequently found the other peppers equally pure, strong and cheap. An examination of the compact machinery, and the convenience of handling everything without loss or waste showed much of the reason for all this. Our visit was unexpected to the proprietor, and after a careful examination we found no sign of adul-

teration, and that the berries were as fine as any which are laid down in New York.

It is interesting to note how the grades are evened in grinding while making tons at a time. Some of the peppers are floured because some sausage makers, packers and the like, specially desire them that way. The cloves, ginger and cinnamon, are pounded by large stamp pestles after the manner of quartz crushing, and then sieved, because these are too oily to be ground in the flouring mill. In the case of the mustard seed, the oil is pressed from it, and then the mustard flour is ground from the cake. All of these processes are in operation at Columbia Mills, where no adulterant or corrupter of honest goods is found. One of the best evidences of the quality and purity of Mr. Havens' spices is that three of the biggest packers in Newark,

N. J., are now, and have for some time been using them. These concerns are: Edward Schickhaus, Bimble & Van Wagonen & Co. and Thomas Atcheson.

All spices bear the name of the port from which they are habitually shipped. The peppers inspected are pure natives from Singapore and the other Asiatic ports whose names they bear.

A Monster Lobster.

One of the largest lobsters ever caught in the vicinity of Calais, Me., or in any other place, as far as known, was recently captured off Grand Manan. The monster weighed 25 pounds, measuring 42 inches from tip to tip, having claws 20 inches long by seven wide. It is believed its age must have been at least 50 years.—Boston Post.

THE HERCULES VENTILATED BARRELS.

**CHEAP, STRONG,
PROPERLY VENTILATED.**

Made in all Sizes. For Shipping
Hams, Smoked Meats, Sausage, etc.

Shipped in the Knock-down. Easy to set up.
Machines Leased for Making the Hercules.

Ask for Sample Barrel and Information: How to Save
Money on New Slack Barrels.



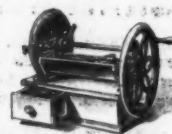
N. B.—Show this
advertisement to
manager of your
smoked meat de-
partment and
your head cooper.

**HERCULES
WOODENWARE
COMPANY,**

288 West 20th Place, Chicago, Ill.



Power Meat Chopper



Rotary
Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper

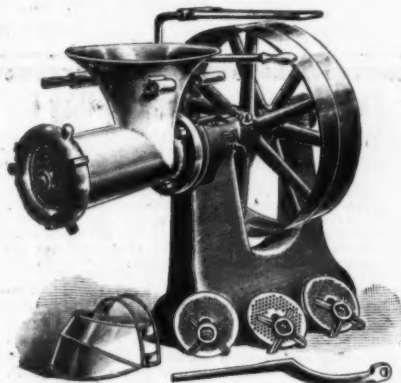


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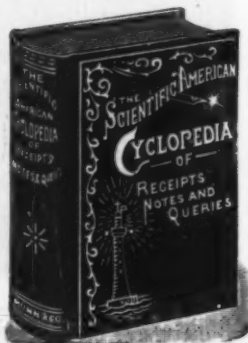
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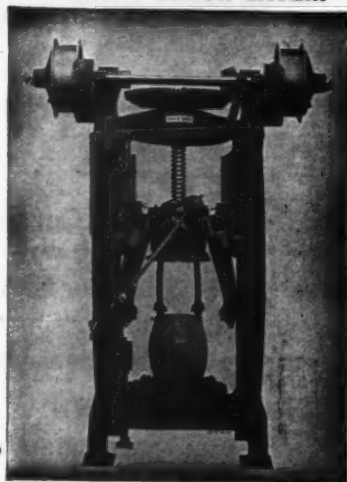
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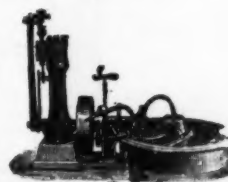


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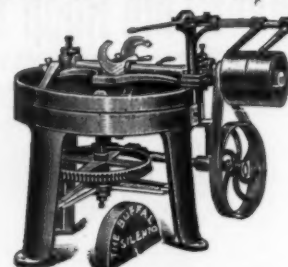
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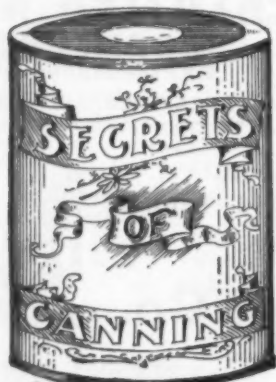
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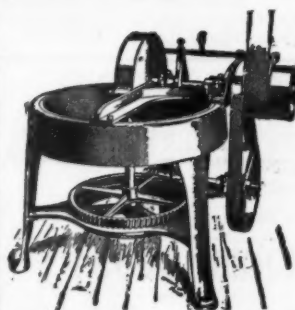
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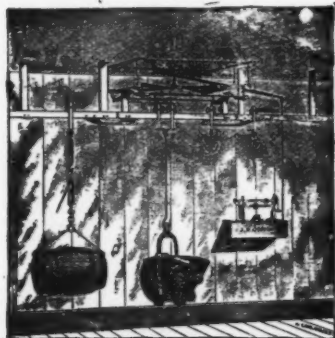
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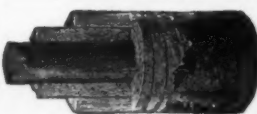
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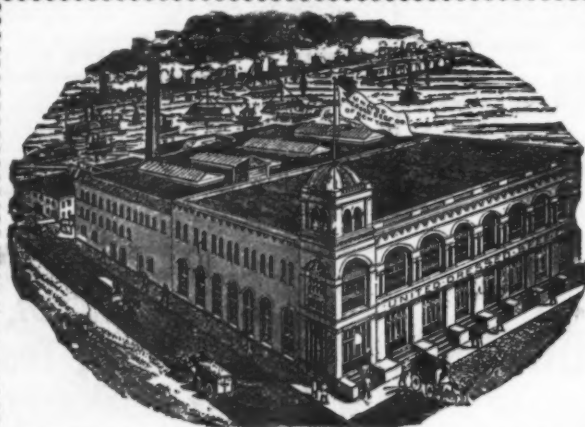
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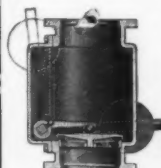
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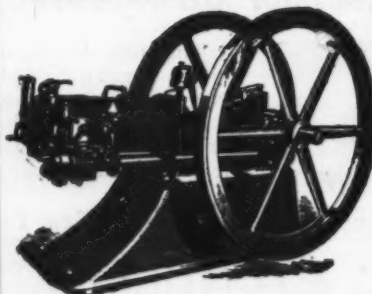
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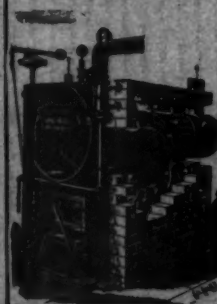
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